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## CLAIMS OF GREECE AND ALBANIA TO CITY OF KORYTZA

Peace Conference Must Decide  
Which of the Two Countries  
Shall Own It—Greece Shown  
to Be the Logical Possessor

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—As the Peace Conference has yet to determine whether Korytza and the surrounding country shall be owned by Greece or Albania, it is a matter of interest to study the relation of this city to the surrounding country. Korytza is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, in the vilayet of Janina, located in a wide plain watered by the Devol River. It was guaranteed to Albania in 1913 after the Balkan War, but as the bulk of the inhabitants are Greeks, the minority being Albanians and Slavs, Greece has claimed it on the basis of self-determination, as well as for economic and strategic reasons.

### Economic and Strategic Aspects

In addition to these facts the population of Korytza, demanding union with Greece, is larger than that wanting union with Albania, and culturally the Greeks there are incomparably superior to the Albanians. There are, however, two other considerations affecting Korytza of too much practical importance to be disregarded, namely, the economic and the strategic aspects.

The Pindus range, running from Lake Ochrida to Thermopylae, cuts southern (Greek) Epirus completely off from southern (Greek) Macedonia. The commercial relations established from ancient times between Greek and Serbian Macedonia and Epirus will be completely broken if Korytza is given to Albania. The only commercial route between Janina, Florina, Monastir, and Salonika passes through Argyrokastron and Korytza. If Korytza is given to Albania, the nine-tenths of Epirus which will go to Greece will be cut off entirely from all economic intercourse with Macedonia. As a result of this, both Epirus and Macedonia will deteriorate economically.

### Cut Off From Albania

On the other hand Albania will not gain economically by the acquisition of Korytza. A glance at the map will show that the district of Korytza is bounded on the east by Greek and Serbian Macedonia; on the north by the ranges of the Tomaros Mountains, more than 7000 feet high, which render communications impossible between Korytza and the nearest Albanian towns of Berat and Elbasan. On the west, Korytza will be bounded by Greek northern Epirus, and on the south by Greek Epirus and Greek Macedonia. No direct communication between Albania and the district of Korytza can be possible for many years to come; Korytza, then, the prosperous district of northern Epirus, will be isolated. Its commerce will dwindle away, and the city of Korytza will cease to be what it is today, the thoroughfare of all the trade between Epirus and Macedonia.

It is, perhaps, in place to state here that northern Epirus, including Korytza, is completely cut off from Albania by the Pindus on the east, by the Tomaros and by the Acroceran Mountains on the north. The Pindus range reaches 7500 feet, the Tomaros 8000 and upward, and the Acroceran ranges 6700 feet. The only pass through which northern Epirus communicates with southern Albania is a narrow gorge near Tepeleni, wide enough to allow one automobile to pass through it at a time. But the Tepeleni Pass will go to Greece, as it is reported from Paris, and even if Tepeleni were given to Albania, that pass is not an adequate means of communication between Albania and Korytza.

### Greece at a Disadvantage

Strategically, the exclusion of Korytza from Greece leaves the whole of Greek northern Epirus, and, in fact, all of northern Greece in the air by cutting it off from communication with Salonika. The great trunk road from Santi Quaranta to Korytza, Monastir, and Salonika will be blocked to the mobilization of Greek troops from southern Macedonia. If a strong army is concentrated in Korytza and thrown against Epirus, Argyrokastron and Janina will be at the mercy of the enemy. Greece will have to dispatch troops to Epirus from Macedonia by a roundabout sea route from Salonika to the Corinthian Isthmus, and thence to Preveza and Janina. On the other hand, if Greece concentrates a strong army in northern Epirus, Albania cannot hold Korytza.

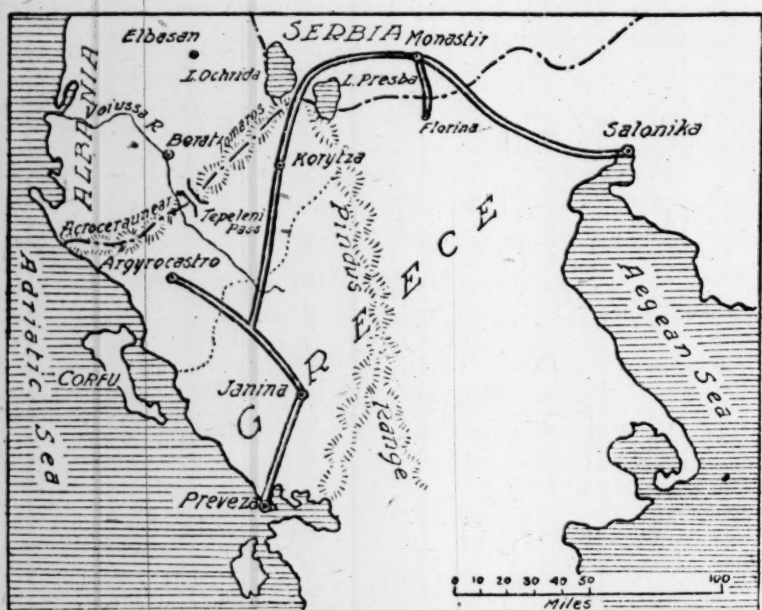
In conclusion, then, Albanian Korytza will mean for Greece economic deterioration of Greek Epirus and Greek Macedonia without any benefit to Albania's economic condition. Strategically, the loss of Korytza will be for Greece a constant danger to her northern provinces in case Albania becomes the tool of a great power. Or again, the acquisition of isolated Korytza by Albania may tempt the Greeks to seize upon it without Albania being able to protect it. Thus, an Albanian answer to the question of Korytza would do Albania no good and Greece much harm. There seems, in this case, to be a fortunate agreement between concrete, practical interests, and abstract, national ideals in a decision favorable to Greece.

## SIR GEORGE CLERK'S POSITION IN HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Thursday).—Sir George Clerk, the Allies' representative in Budapest, has expressed his willingness that Charles Huszar should become Premier and form a Coalition Cabinet. Sir George has taken the line that the Entente could not recognize the existing government because, despite Archduke Joseph's retirement, the head of the government, which was summoned to power, remained in that office and was associated with ideas which the Allies associated with the Habsburgs and Hapsburg dynasties.

He also maintained that the Allies required a representative government to secure a free and impartial election. These declarations were made at a meeting of the political parties on Monday. While Stephen Friedrich may take Mr. Huszar's portfolio, the attitude of the entente as expressed by Sir George is apparently that the Hapsburgs will in no circumstances be allowed to return.



Map showing Korytza and surrounding country

Peace Conference is to determine whether the city and territory shall go to Greece or Albania

## NEW INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS CALLED

President Invites Men to Participate  
Who He Thinks Will  
Cooperate in General Interest  
Without Regard to Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A new industrial conference has been called by the President in accordance with recommendation of the public group of the industrial conference which convened on October 6 and broke up almost three weeks later because of the inability of the employers group and the Labor group to agree on collective bargaining.

The new conference, which will meet in Washington on December 1, will avoid controversial discussion of policies relating to sensitive questions of industry. The personnel contains names included in the other conference, but the men are broadly representative of the Nation's interests. The President says in his letter of invitation:

"Guided by the experience of the last conference, I have thought it advisable that in this new body there should be no recognition of distinctive groups, but that all of the new representatives should have concern that our industries may be conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing that the workman will feel himself induced to put forth his best efforts, that the employer will have an encouraging profit and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either class. It is my hope that the conference may lay the foundation for the development of standards and machinery within our industries by which these results may be attained.

"It is not expected that you will deal directly with any condition that exists today, but that you may be fortunate enough to find such ways as will avoid the repetition of these deplorable conditions."

The personnel of the conference follows: William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; George W. Wickersham and Thomas W. Gregory, former United States Attorneys-General; Herbert Hoover, former Food Administrator; Oscar S. Straus, former Secretary of Commerce; Henry M. Robinson, Pasadena, California; Prof. Frank W. Taussig, former chairman of the Tariff Commission; Samuel W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts; Martin H. Glynn, former Governor of New York; Henry C. Stuart, former Governor of Virginia; Dr. W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University; Richard Hooker, Springfield, Massachusetts; George T. Slade, St. Paul, Minnesota; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Owen D. Young, New York City; H. J. Waters, Manhattan, Kansas; Stanley King, Boston.

### FRENCH MARSHALS HONORED

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday).—The Official Gazette publishes decrees granting to Marshal Joffre and Marshal Pétain the knighthood of the Order of Charles III.

## ITALIAN SOCIALISTS GAIN IN ELECTIONS

Premier Secures Election With  
100,000 Votes—Commander  
Rizzo Is Returned for Fiume  
—Many Abstain From Voting

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—Francesco Nitti, Premier and Minister of the Interior, secured election for Potenza, Paolo Boselli, Louis Luzzatti, and Vittorio Orlando are also safe. Commander Rizzo, who sank the Austrian dreadnaught Szent Istvan, and who joined Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio at Fiume, has been returned for Fiume by a majority of 3000.

The chief features of the election have been the large number of voters who did not cast their ballots, especially in Rome, and the success of the organized parties, like the Social-

ist and the Roman Catholics, which has therefore been even greater than anticipated.

The Socialists have been very successful in Piedmont, which was formerly strongly Giolittian and will hold about one-third of the new Chamber, but will probably lack unity. As in France, there will be many new members in the new Chamber.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Rome

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—In the general election which has just taken place a distinguished diplomatist states that he counted in the whole of Italy no less than 44 different party organizations! In most places at least as many as five opposing lists of candidates appeared for the support of the bewildered electors. In Rome, 75 candidates stood for 15 seats.

The five competing lists comprised the "Liberal Democratic Union," whose emblem is the star of Italy; the Roman Catholic "Popular Party," which fights beneath the emblem of the cross upon a shield bearing the word Libertas; the "Reformists, Republicans and Combatants," whose arms are a soldier's steel helmet, a pick and a spade; the "Official Socialist Party," whose placards are headed by a hammer and a sickle, inclosed within a wreath of ears of corn; and the "National Alliance" (in other words, the Nationalists) "and Combatants," whose imperialistic views are well personified by a Roman eagle.

But there were puzzling divisions and cross-divisions. Hardly any list consisted of candidates all of one color; indeed, practically every list was in the nature of a coalition between persons of different opinions, and there were even a few cases of candidates figuring in one kind of list in one constituency and in a list of a different color in another. But from amidst all this confusion of names and combinations, certain solid and obvious facts emerged. It was argued that this new system of "scrutin de liste" would tend to eliminate local celebrities and bring forward men of national renown. The very opposite has been the result.

Many Members Retire

In Rome only three of the candidates, Mr. Alfred Baccelli, the Minister of Education; Mr. Meda, the former Minister of Finance and leader of the Roman Catholic "Popular Party"; and Mr. Pedersoli, the Nationalist chief, are known outside the Roman province; at Milan, out of 20 "Official Socialist" only two sat in the last Parliament, and all the other "comrades" were mere names beyond the limits of the Lombard plain.

The retirement of 127 old members out of 456 cleared some of the tallest poppies away from the electoral field, where the only really prominent candidates remaining were the Prime Minister, Mr. Nitti, and the five former Premiers, Mr. Salandra (who made the war), Mr. Boselli (who succeeded him), Mr. Orlando (who came after Mr. Caporetto), Mr. Luzzatti (the eminent financial authority, who was at the head of the government in 1910-11), and Mr. Giolitti, the former dictator. To these may be added Leonida Bisolatti, the leader of the "Reformist" or pro-war Socialists and the leading oppon-

ent of Baron Sonnino's foreign policy, for whom President Wilson expressly sent, when he was in Rome.

The increase in the two parties, which are best organized, namely, the Roman Catholics and the Socialists, is sure. These two groups had candidates in almost every one of the 54 constituencies. Had the lately "redeemed" provinces been allowed to participate in this election, the Roman Catholics and Socialists would have profited still more, for Clericalism is very strong in the Trentino as is Socialism at Trieste.

### Hottest Contests Are in South

As regards the Roman Catholics, it is noticeable that the government has bestowed a large number of decorations upon archbishops (in some cases cardinals) and bishops, in recognition of their patriotic services during the war. This affords further proof of that excellent understanding which exists, beneath apparent hostility, between the Italian Government and the Vatican. Mr. Nitti has been credited with the desire to settle the Roman question. Anyhow, both he and his Foreign Minister, Mr. Tittoni, are persona grata at the Holy See, and their candidacies probably received Roman Catholic support in time of need at the polls, as was the case with the Giolittians in 1912.

In this connection it should not be forgotten that the fulcrum of this election was the south. It was there where some of the hottest contests went on, and it was there where some of the chief men stood for election. Both Mr. Nitti and Mr. Salandra are continental southerners, while Mr. Orlando, like Mr. Crispi and Mr. San Giuliano, is a Sicilian.

Another probable product of this election will be the appearance for practically the first time in Italian history of genuine Labor members. Hitherto only one manual workman, Pietro Chilosi of Sanpierdarena, has sat in the Chamber, where even the Socialists were all professional men of the middle class. Among the candidates at the recent elections, however, were workmen, and these were not confined to the Socialist parties. Thus the Roman Catholic Popular Party had as one of its candidates for Rome a tramway man by the side of a Roman Prince.

### Electorate Much Increased

It will be beneficial, if the new Parliament should be found to contain men, who can speak from first-hand knowledge and not from Socialistic treatises, often of German origin, about working-class questions. After the war it is especially desirable that the laboring classes, who bore such a prominent part in it, should have their say in the reconstruction of the country. The Italian peasant and workman are extremely shrewd, even in cases where they are illiterate, and their interest in public affairs has been stimulated since they took part in the war.

Besides, this time the electorate, even although neither women nor the male inhabitants of the "redeemed" provinces voted, was raised from about 8,000,000 up to 11,000,000, owing in some degree to the temporary inclusion of combatants under the usual legal age of 21. Thus it amounted to about 20 per cent of the total population. More, too, than usual has been done for the political education of the electors, for leading men are "stumping the country" in a way that was more usual in Great Britain than in Italy.

Some forecast a short life for the new Chamber, the ultimate complexion of which cannot be determined until next year when Trent and Trieste hold their separate election. What above all else Italy will want after this election is a rest from political controversies, and leisure to devote herself to work and production, as the Premier has remarked. But that cannot be the case, until the thorny question of Fiume be definitely settled.

## TEST OF WAR-TIME DRY LAW BEGINS

Supreme Court of United States  
Hears Appeals From Decisions  
of Lower Tribunals—Powers  
of Congress Put in the Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—War-time prohibition is being tested out before the Supreme Court of the United States. A hearing began yesterday on three appeals from district courts, one in Kentucky and two in New York State, the point being emphasized by the government's attorneys that Congress had a right, under its war-time powers, to enact prohibitive legislation, and that war is not concluded.

Attorneys for the liquor interests, on the other hand, claimed that Congress had exceeded its constitutional powers; that the war was so all intents and purposes ended and the army demobilized. Elihu Root, counsel for New York brewers, made the point that war confers no powers on Congress, which merely uses its constitutional powers to meet emergencies; that the question is not whether the war is ended, but whether the exigency has passed.

### Public Shows Interest

There was intense interest in the case. Persons are not permitted to crowd into the Supreme Court room, which is small. No one can stand, and a long queue stood the greater part of the day waiting to be admitted as anyone came out, leaving a vacancy, free discussion of the merits of the case being maintained meanwhile. The Kentucky case, which was taken up first, was appealed by the government after Federal Judge Evans had issued an order restraining internal revenue officials from interfering in the removal from bond of about 70,000,000 gallons of whisky, holding that the acts violated the Fifth Amendment, prohibiting confiscation of property without compensation.

William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of liquor cases in opening the case for the government, said:

"The war power exists in Congress to pass laws to meet conditions which result from a declaration of war, for the successful conduct of the war, to meet conditions growing out of war, and to bring the country back to peace conditions. In time of war, the government has control of the purse and the men of the country. It is conceded that Congress had the power to stop the manufacture of liquor during war, or restrict its sale, but it is held that the war has ended in so far as the restriction was necessary.

"The War-Time Prohibition Act was passed and signed after the armistice," said Mr. Frierson. "But this is called war-time prohibition," said Justice J. H. Clarke.

"Similar Civil War laws were held constitutional by the Supreme Court," said Mr. Frierson. "This country is still at war. The armistice was a mere agreement to suspend hostilities until the warring countries could negotiate peace. The question of whether a thing is for good or evil in the conduct of the war is for Congress to determine and not the courts."

### Confiscation Alleged

Levi Mayer, of counsel for the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company, contended that the whisky in question, having been distilled before the war and placed in custody of that company, it was confiscation to take away the power of sale. In every other piece of war legislation, he declared, provision was made for compensation.

Justice Mahlon Pitney suggested that whisky, being dangerous, the makers must have known that the gov-

ernment could stop it in time of war. Mr. Mayer replied that this whisky had been made eight years before the war and the government had kept on collecting duties on it.

William Marshall Bullitt, also of counsel for the distillers, said he could not see that Congress had, under its war powers, any more right to take whisky than to take bowling alleys or billiard parlors without compensation.

A. C. King, solicitor-general, insisted upon the constitutionality of the law, and said that whether or not the occasion for it had passed, as insisted by opposing counsel, had nothing to do with the constitutionality of the law.

### Mr. Root's Claims

Congress had no power on October 23 to interfere or meddle with intoxicating liquors, let alone beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol, which is not intoxicating, Mr. Root declared. The question has been much confused by the vague and parol term "war power." He continued:

"War confers no powers on Congress, but war may create conditions and exigencies which make it appropriate for Congress to exercise powers to carry on war. After the war has progressed to a point where the enemy is subdued, there is no longer an army and a navy to be maintained, the exigency no longer existed. Extending an encroaching power is the deadliest enemy of a free nation, he asserted.

Justice Pitney suggested that the enemy had not heard of the terms of peace as laid down by the Senate.

Justice Day inquired what effect ratification would have.

"It is not a question of war, but of when the exigency passes," Mr. Root replied.

## BRITISH FLEET NOT TO CONTROL BALTIC

Premier Tells House of Commons  
Blockade of Russian Ports in  
Strict Sense Has Never Existed  
—Policy of Powers Shown

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—The Prime Minister informed the House of Commons today that it was not proposed that the British fleet should take control of the Baltic in the spring. The blockade of the Russian ports in a strict sense had never existed. The policy of the associated powers, and not of Britain only, he said, had been to help the Baltic provinces against Bolshevism, Russia, and to prevent the bombardment of the Baltic ports. The problem was now solved by ice.

Mr. Lloyd George was also subjected to a bombardment of questions today, indicating that the members intend to make full use of his presence. Fifty questions were on paper for him, and one of his replies indicated that the new inter-allied Peace Conference to consider the Russian question would possibly be held in London. Another answer indicated his opinion that Britain would not suffer in the winter months from the shortage of essential foodstuffs.

### Donation Plan to Be Continued

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—The House of Commons last night voted that the unemployment donation to civilians should cease after tomorrow. J. R. Clynes and the Labor members opposed this. Mr. Clynes dislikes the dole system, but maintains that the government must pay it or find work for willing workers. A feature of the debate was Sir Edward Carson's support of the Labor attitude, and the general drift of the debate was hostile to the government's proposal to put an end to the dole system.

Mr. Bonar Law took off the government whips and contrary to the course of the discussion Mr. Clynes' amendment, which in effect meant the continuation of the donations to civilians, was defeated by 123 votes to 217. The donations to the demobilized soldiers will be continued meantime.

This week also Parliament passed the third reading of the Aliens Restriction Bill and the Industrial Courts Bill. Yesterday Sir Auckland Geddes introduced an Anti-Dumping Bill.

Statement on Irish Bill Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—Mr. Lloyd George informed the House of Commons today that the government hoped to make a settlement shortly, regarding the introduction of a bill dealing with the government of Ireland.

An effort to keep the Treaty in committee, however, could be defeated by the Senate as soon as a compromise on ratification is reached, as a majority of that body has power to discharge that committee from consideration of the Treaty.

## FRENCH COMMENT ON WILSON TREATY PLAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The French press comments very strongly on President Wilson's plan to withdraw the Peace Treaty and manifests surprise that the President ignored to such a degree the wishes of his country. The papers add that deep regret is felt that the French negotiators sacrificed certain of the essential interests of France to the personal views of Mr. Wilson, and they demand that the new Chamber should first discuss the situation created in France by the attitude of the United States.

## RATIFICATION OF TREATY OF PEACE IS STILL EXPECTED

Eighty Senators Favor Approval  
of Document in Some Form—  
President to Speak to Country  
in a Message to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Treaty of Peace rejected three times on Wednesday night, is still in the Senate of the United States. The result of the clash was neither final nor satisfactory to the Senate itself or the country at large. This much was freely admitted in the calm of yesterday by all who took part in the proceedings with the exception of a mere handful of senators who desire neither a treaty nor a league of nations.

Except for this small group, the general feeling expressed yesterday by members of both parties was that the Treaty will be ratified as soon as the opposing factions get down to business and make due regard for each other's point of view. It may require weeks and even months before final action is taken, but the feeling was general that the rejection of Wednesday did not mean that the United States would not take its stand with the other nations of the world. Such an end to the part of the United States in the world war, senators said, is utterly impossible, and most of them say that it would be a national humiliation.

### Present Status of Treaty

The status of the Treaty now is this: It is still in the Senate. By a mere formality, the President can withdraw it and resubmit it. It would then occupy the same position that it had when originally placed before the Senate. It would go again to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it would be likely to remain until a compromise was reached, which would permit its ratification by a two-thirds majority of the Senate.

President Wilson abstained from making any statement yesterday, and this was considered the better policy, in view of the result produced by his letter addressed to the Democratic senators on Wednesday. The President, however, it was learned, will address himself to the country on the subject of the Treaty in his message to Congress when it convenes on December 1.

The failure to ratify the Treaty on Wednesday when it was proved that more than 80 senators favored ratification in some form was mainly, it is pointed out, due to the uncompromising attitude of both factions in the Senate. Again and again those close to the situation pointed out that this bitter, non-compromising attitude might prove fatal. It was clearly seen, on both sides even to think of a rapprochement might result in such a deadlock as the country is now seeing.

On this point Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, a friend of the League of Nations and recognized as one of the ablest men in the Senate, said yesterday that if a change had been made in the preamble to the reservations the Treaty would have been ratified. This was doubted, however, by some who felt that the Democratic leaders looked on the Lodge resolution with a distinct feeling that "nothing good can come out of Nazareth." The President's letter, it is believed, confirmed them in their attitude on this point.

### Reservations Probable

It seems apparent now that if the United States is to accept a Treaty it will have to carry reservations substantially like those embodied in the majority resolution. While a compromise arrangement is expected, no one who knows Republican sentiment expects any radical changes in the reservations. Now that the solidity of the opposition has been demonstrated, the Democratic leaders are in a better position to make their dispositions with regard to the next move. If the Treaty is sent back to the Foreign Relations Committee, it will find itself once more in a body which is decidedly hostile to it. There was talk yesterday of holding it there until the President submits more information relating to it and until further witnesses are heard. A majority of the Senate is decidedly opposed to such a procedure, which might keep the Treaty in committee until the national conventions are held next June and throw the whole proposition into the campaign.

An effort to keep the Treaty in committee, however, could be defeated by the Senate as soon as a compromise on ratification is reached, as a majority of that body has power to discharge that committee from consideration of the Treaty.

### Lodge Concurrent Resolution

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Lodge and designed to declare a state of peace between the United States and the Central Powers will probably be reported from the Foreign Relations Committee as soon as Congress comes into session. It is not for a moment, however, believed that the passage of such a resolution, which does not even require the signature of the President, would be a satisfactory way of ending the war, to say nothing of a decision of the foreign policy of the United States.

There is some talk among the Re-

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publican members to change the concurrent resolution to a joint resolution, which would require the signature of the President, the idea being to place the responsibility on him for the continuation of the state of war, if he refuses to sign it.

The question at issue is to make effective the settlement reached at Paris and to launch the League of Nations, and this, it is realized, a joint or concurrent resolution can do. Besides, while the Constitution specifically declares that Congress can declare war there is considerable doubt whether it can take away from the President his power to initiate and carry out proceedings looking toward the restoration of a state of peace. On this point, however, some distinguished lawyers like Philander Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, holds that Congress can declare peace by a resolution.

Halford legislation has the right of way when Congress convenes, but if an agreement is reached to pass a resolution of ratification a majority of the Senate can bring the Treaty up and give it precedence. Most Senators are disposed to object to any further debate on the question, as the issue has been thoroughly threshed out in the oratory to which the country has listened for the past six months. All that is now needed, they say, is a roll call.

#### Statement by Senator Hitchcock

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and minority leader, reviewed the status of the Treaty and the prospect for ratification in the following statement issued last night: "I do not agree with the proposition that the Treaty is dead. The Senate is now in a deadlock over the Treaty. It voted on three distinct propositions of ratification as follows:

"First, it voted on the Lodge resolution of ratification. Thirty-nine votes were cast for it and 56 votes against it. Later, on reconsideration, the same resolution received 41 votes to 51 votes against it.

"Second, it voted on the resolution of ratification containing five moderate reservations presented by me. Forty-one senators voted for that reservation and 50 senators voted against it.

"Third, it voted on a resolution of unqualified ratification presented by Senator Underwood. Thirty-eight senators voted for it and 53 against it. "Thus the sentiment of the Senate was sounded on three distinct propositions, no one of which could secure a majority vote whereas a two-thirds majority would be required. "Scanning these votes, however, and taking into account senators who were paired, it appears that only 15 senators voted against ratification in every form. Fourteen of these were Republicans; one was a Democrat. On the other hand, 80 senators voted for ratification of the Treaty in some form.

"In my opinion if the President sends the Treaty back to the Senate in December, it will be possible out of the 80 senators who voted for ratification of some kind to find 60 senators who will agree on a compromise. By that time also Secretary of the Treasury Glass will have taken his seat as a Senator, so we will have 81 senators who favor ratification of the Treaty in some form or another.

#### Sentiment of the Country

"I realize that it will require very genuine efforts at compromise to bring this about, and that concessions on both sides must be real and not merely nominal. Hereafter the overwhelming sentiment will be in favor of ratification. From now on I believe that the sentiment of this country will be for compromise. That will be the keynote of the popular demand. Compromise and adjustment of differences are necessary not only to a resumption of normal conditions in the United States, but to save international relations from chaos. In my opinion public sentiment will not tolerate a condition in which longer delay is sure to ripen into disaster that in the past the 80 senators who believe in the Treaty in some form have not been able to negotiate among themselves on reservations in some form. Those two camps must now come together and must be freed from the dictation and influence of senators who are opposed to the Treaty in any form. Those senators have had entirely too much voice in formulating the reservations."

#### Vote of Senate on Treaty

Details of Balloting on Lodge Resolution and Underwood Motion

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following are the details of the balloting on the Treaty of Peace in four important divisions of the United States Senate on Wednesday, resulting in the rejection of the Treaty so far as the present session is concerned. The resolution of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, called for the ratification of the Treaty with 15 reservations adopted by the Senate. The vote was:

**For Lodge Resolution—39**  
Republicans, 35—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Jones (N.M.), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Newberry, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.

**Democrats, 4—Gore, Shields, Smith (Georgia), Walsh (Massachusetts).**  
**Against Lodge Resolution—55**  
Republicans, 13—Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson (Cal.), Knox, La Follette, McCormick, Moses, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman, Watson.

**Democrats, 42—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Cullerton, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (South Dakota), Jones (New Mexico), Kendrick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phe-**

lan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Stanley, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh (Montana), Williams, Wolcott.

The vote on the motion of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, to reconsider the vote defeating the Lodge resolution was:

**For Reed Motion—62**  
Republicans, 19—Capper, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Hale, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Townsend.

**Democrats, 43—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Cullerton, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (South Dakota), Jones (New Mexico), King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phe-**

**lan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Stanley, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh (Massachusetts), Walsh (Montana), Williams, Wolcott.**

**Against Reed Motion—30**  
Republicans, 29—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Cummins, Elkins, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Harding, Johnson (California), Knox, La Follette, Lodge, McCormick, Moses, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.

**Democrats, 1—Thomas.**

The vote which gave a second defeat of the Lodge resolution was:

**For Lodge Resolution—41**  
Republicans, 34—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, New, Newberry, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.

**Democrats, 7—Gore, Myers, Owen, Pomerene, Shields, Smith (Georgia), Walsh (Massachusetts).**

**Against Lodge Resolution—51**  
Republicans, 13—Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson (Cal.), Knox, La Follette, McCormick, Moses, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman, Watson.

**Democrats, 38—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N.M.), Kendrick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phe-**

**lan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. D.), Stanley, Swanson, Underwood, Walsh (Mon.), Williams, Wolcott.**

**For Underwood Motion—38**  
Republican, 1—McCumber.

**Democrats, 37—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N.M.), King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phe-**

**lan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. D.), Stanley, Swanson, Underwood, Walsh (Mon.), Williams, Wolcott.**

**Against Underwood Motion—53.**  
Republicans, 46—Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Cappel, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Jones (N.M.), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, La Follette, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McLean, McNary, Moses, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Shields, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.

**Democrats, 7—Gore, Reed, Shields, Smith (Ga.), Thomas, Trammell, Walsh (Mass.).**

#### Peace Measure

##### Concurrent Resolution Presented by Senator Lodge

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The resolution offered in the Senate on Wednesday by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, to declare peace with Germany, which is a concurrent measure, requiring approval of the House, but, according to general practice, no action by the President, follows:

"Whereas, By resolution of Congress, adopted April 6, 1917, and by reason of acts committed by the then German Government, a state of war was declared to exist between that government and the United States; and

"Whereas, The said acts of the German Government have long since ceased; and

"Whereas, By an armistice signed November 11, 1918, hostilities between Germany and the allied and associated powers were terminated; and

"Whereas, By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is to be at peace with all the nations engaged in war against her whenever these governments, desisted therein, have ratified said Treaty; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the said state of war between Germany and the United States is hereby declared to be at an end."

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee without discussion.

#### FRENCH SUGAR FOR TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Wednesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Arrangements have been completed with France for the delivery to this country of 100,000 tons of sugar at the price of 2100 francs per ton.

## PRESS VIEWS ON DEFEAT OF TREATY

### United States Editors Seek to Place the Responsibility—Hope Expressed by Some for Conciliation and Compromise

Editorial opinions on the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the Treaty of Peace have been gathered from newspapers throughout the United States by The Christian Science Monitor and its representatives, and are here reproduced.

#### San Francisco Bulletin

The San Francisco Bulletin, about the only San Francisco paper which has favored the League of Nations, in commenting on the action of the United States Senate, will say in its issue of November 21:

"While there is cause for deep regret, there is no occasion for alarm in the failure of the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty, either with or without reservations. Though held in suspension by America, the Treaty is not dead, as so prematurely announced by certain newspapers. Whatever rejoicing there may be in Germany over what will be construed as a serious split among the allied, that country has no present power to revoke the document and resume hostilities. It is certain that the Treaty will be presented again when the Senate assembles next month, and in the meantime it is for public opinion to make itself heard even more plainly than during the progress of the debate. No reasonable doubt exists as to the attitude of the country. It is for the Treaty and the League, with reservations if there is no alternative, but it wants both. Public opinion has been exasperated at the delay and business interests are impatient at the obstacles to reconstruction. The American people have been touched on the raw of their pride by the lamentable failure of the Senate to reach a definite conclusion on the Treaty after so many months of wearisome debate."

#### San Francisco Chronicle

The San Francisco Chronicle places the entire blame for the present situation upon President Wilson. In its issue of November 21, the Chronicle will say: "Unquestionably sole responsibility for the situation in which the world now is, rests upon the President, who, after the express repudiation by the people of his leadership in peace negotiations, refused to take counsel with the Senate majority to which the people had entrusted the final decision, departed from the traditions of the civilized world in going personally to Paris to conduct the negotiations, and undertook to coerce the American people by incorporating a covenant of a league of all the nations of the world in a treaty of peace between some of them."

#### Chicago Tribune

Reports from London say that the British will accept the American reservations to the Treaty. They confirm the American opinion that Europe wants the cooperation of the United States and will take it upon the conditions which are necessary for the equitable and fundamental interests of this Nation. All the United States asks are safeguards. Nations which have required special assurances and which have already written their own reservations must accept the reservations of the United States. We shall merely be applying to our needs the principles they applied to their needs.

#### Chicago News

Defeat of the Peace Treaty as modified by reservations recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee brings the nation to a point where the public must demand a rational compromise. If the United States should finally reject the Treaty to Germany and wreck the League of Nations, what would be the result? What result is now anticipated in Berlin, in Paris, in London, in Rome? The alternative to a league of peace is some system of alliances with extensive preparations for new wars and tremendous military and naval budgets that European nations, after years of ruinous waste of human and other resources, cannot sustain without danger of popular discontent and political confusion. The people of the United States will not accept this alternative.

#### Chicago Evening Post

The Chicago Evening Post presents a list, to quote it, of "a dozen, cold, hard, practical gains from the war, which America loses if Lodge is allowed to make permanent the futile failure to ratify the Versailles Treaty of Peace," and in summing up these points the Post says: "We list these hard practicalities, because to hear Lodge and his unstatesmanlike irreconcilables, you would think that the whole Treaty was made up exclusively of silly-billy gifts to foreigners of American rights."

#### New York Sun

It has been the privilege as it was the duty of The Sun to help with all its heart and elbow power to propel into the consciousness of the Nation the real significance of that which the intervenor Peace Treaty and League covenant proposed. It has been gratifying in the extreme to observe the progressive comprehension of meaning, the constantly strengthening resolution to resist. We have now no fear of a resumption in any dangerous form at a future time by any parliamentary process whatever of the unsuccessful enterprise. If the attempt is made an enlightened people will know how to dispose of it.

Thank God this Treaty is dead and we are still a free and independent nation.

#### New York World

Senator Lodge's resolution of ratification, with its 15 reservations, died an inglorious death. In revenge Lodge and his associates succeeded in blocking every attempt at compromise and conciliation. What the vote plainly shows is that there are two-thirds of the senators who are in favor of the ratification of the Treaty. All that stands in the way is an agreement on the character and scope of the reservations, which could be settled very quickly if partisanship and personal vanity were subordinated to the colossal concerns of national and international welfare. That agreement could have been reached if it had not been for the Lodge policy of rule or ruin. Whether it can ever be reached now remains to be seen.

#### New York Tribune

But it is clear more than ever that the American people desire to ratify the Treaty and to join a league of nations. It is equally clear more than ever that the American people desire this ratification in a form that will not main the Constitution and that will save our liberty of national action. Fearful is the responsibility of those who have voted to prevent the Treaty's ratification, and equally fearful is the responsibility of any who have sought to make ratification a sham. There is intelligence enough in the American people to identify the offenders.

#### Springfield Republican

The Senate's emphatic rejection of the Treaty as enunciated by the Lodge reservations, affords hope of a happier solution. Had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate and the President been forced to carry out his warning that he would pocket it, there would have been less chance than now of the League's being revived. In that case Mr. Wilson, although with entire constitutional right as well as moral justice, would have been in the position of opposing and vetoing the formal act of the Senate. A compromise would obviously have been more difficult. It is now when the act which leaves the Treaty unratified is that of the Senate itself. How long the deadlock will continue is the question.

## CASUALTIES CAUSED BY RIOTS IN CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Reports from Cairo indicate that the casualties in Sunday's riots totaled 120, including 10 fatalities. The resignation of the Cabinet followed on Viscount Allenby's announcement regarding the coming of the Milner mission. The resigning Premier is Muhammad Said Pasha, who was Premier in 1910, when he successfully coped with the current of unrest and proved a reforming Minister.

Following a prolonged disagreement with the Khedive Abbas Hilmi, he resigned in 1914, Rusdi Pasha succeeding him. His latest ministry has had a strong Nationalist opposition concentrating on the Milner mission question. Cairo reports show that minor rioting occurred on Tuesday.

## SCOTS IRONMOLDERS TO STRIKE NEXT WEEK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday)—Over 8000 members of the Associated Ironmolders of Scotland have handed in notices to cease work next Wednesday. The strike is on a question of wages and is in support of the English molders, who have been on strike for over two months.

In London the question of resuming negotiations with the ironmolders was not discussed at the meeting of the Engineering Employers' Federation, which was held yesterday. A communication has, however, been received from the Ironfounders Society by the subcommittee, which is negotiating with them, and a desire is admitted for further steps to be taken with the object of settling the dispute.

## FURTHER FIGHTING ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that further raiding by the Waziris and the Mahsuds on the northwest Indian frontier has occurred; and since the latter have rejected the terms of the Indian Government, operations against them will be proceeded with.

## FRENCH CLASSES IN STRASBOURG RESUMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—President Poincaré, who is a member of the French Academy, will preside in Strasbourg at the inauguration in the city's academy of the resumption of the courses, which have been interrupted since 1871. He will be accompanied by nine colleagues.

## USE OF BARGES IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Capt. Andrew Tardieu, Minister of the Liberated Regions, held a meeting this morning with the prefects of the devastated regions, at which he declared that great improvements in transportation had been made in the last fortnight. New measures, he said, had been taken and a great number of barges which had been brought from England were to be put at the disposal of the Nord department to relieve the railroads. The canals, he added, are to be utilized everywhere.

## ACTION OF SENATE "DISAPPOINTING"

### Result of Treaty's Rejection Is Anxiously Awaited, Says Mr. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARTFORD, Connecticut—J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, in his first comment on the rejection of the Peace Treaty by the United States Senate, said here yesterday that only President Wilson, of all men on earth, now knew the real fate of the League of Nations and what the repudiation of the Treaty by the Senate meant to a distraught and unbalanced world. Mr. Jusserand addressed the Connecticut Society of the Colonial Dames at its semi-annual meeting. He said, in part:

"All Washington is anxiously awaiting the result of the disappointing action of the Senate and its effect on the President. It all now lies in the hands of Mr. Wilson. What England, France and Italy will do with regard to the death of the Treaty in the United States now remains to be seen. No prophecy can be made.

"Despite the tabling of the Treaty by the Senate and the consequent depressing effect it will naturally have upon France, I predict a glorious future for France, my native land, rising out of the ashes of war and not handicapped by any undermining influences such as are rampant in other leading nations.

"My country will again flourish in all her beauty; of that I am certain. On my recent visit to France I noted already the new growth of trees, principally the oak, which is the emblem of strength. The pluck of my people is wonderful, and they will throw off the after-effects of the terrible war and gird themselves in new power, making for a new republic of greater prestige than ever before.

"Politically there are no extremists in France at the present time. There is no revolutionary spirit nor tyranny eating its way into the vitals of the people. The recent French elections show the real effect for which my people fought and died, and in that regard the Conservatives and the Radicals won seats in the Chamber of Deputies."

## Misfortune to Nations

Treaty Defeat So Regarded by Thomas Nelson Page

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thomas Nelson Page, former Ambassador to Italy, who has recently returned from that country, gave his views as to the probable effect of the defeat of the Peace Treaty in the Senate, as follows:

"I consider defeat of the Peace Treaty as an immeasurable misfortune. Those who defeated it have assumed the most terrible responsibility which any men have assumed in our time. Its effect must be to plunge Europe into even deeper chaos, from which America can hardly escape entirely. Those who were most against the Treaty and the League of Nations were the Germans, the extreme Sinn Feiners, the I. W. W., and the Bolsheviks. Those who have just killed the Treaty, however sincere their motives, have given these cause for great rejoicing.

"None maintains that the Treaty or the League was perfect. But every one knows that it was a better treaty and sanction than was hoped for one year ago. Just one year ago and a little more, America and the world were holding their breath at what was happening in France.

"I was present when David Lloyd George laid the Treaty of Peace on the table of the House of Commons and declared that the League of Nations was the only means of future safety in sight, and that he could not imagine how any sensible man could oppose its being fully tried out. Since that time the Treaty has been approved by all the Allies.

"But the Senate of the United States has rejected alike the Treaty and the League of Nations. Thus the United States and China stand out alone against the Treaty and the League. China may have a defensible reason, but what reason have we? If the Treaty did not protect America, then human intelligence has no sound basis. "The League of Nations, having been repudiated by us, the result to us is clear. It means we must inaugurate here a great armament. We, Germany, and China alone stand outside of the League, which at present constitutes a sort of inchoate alliance of those who have entered it. The present situation as I see it is that we have had a chance to escape from being overwhelmed in what threatened to be a universal deluge and the Senate has thrown it away."

## Depression in Europe

### Diplomatists See Discouraging Effects of Senate Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Among the diplomatic corps in Washington there was a decided feeling yesterday that the rejection of the Treaty by the Senate of the United States would have a depressing if not decidedly harmful effect on the European nations which have recently emerged from the world war and which had placed their faith in a League of Nations in which the United States should be a factor of major importance.

The rejection of the Treaty, even if it meant mere postponement, would, it is said, intensify the great difficulty of restoring order, stability, and confidence. Much stress was laid on the stabilizing influence of the United States in matters of international concern. This aspect of the situation was especially emphasized by the representatives of the newly established nations.

It was intimated in some quarters that the principal allied and associated powers would without delay, proceed to the exchange of ratifications without waiting for the final action by the United States Senate. On this point a representative of one of the entente powers said:

"It is felt that further delay in the exchange of ratifications and in establishing the League of Nations as a functioning organism would be disastrous; therefore the powers probably will be obliged to take action without waiting longer on the United States."

"The financial situation throughout the world, particularly in Poland and other countries similarly placed, cannot remain longer in suspense, especially with winter at hand. Before any improvement can possibly be made in the financial situation, the political situation must be stabilized. Credits must be obtained, commerce resumed and exchange be brought back toward normal rates."

"The United States will lose much of its popular prestige in Europe by reason of its present action as compared with its former attitude of hearty espousal of the League of Nations and the emphasis laid upon that ideal by President Wilson in the original negotiations."

"The European powers are not hostile to American reservations to the Peace Treaty, but they cannot sacrifice their own interests and endanger the international situation as a whole any longer by waiting until the political wrangle in the Senate, which has already lasted a year, shall finally be done with and ratification by the United States approved."

The representative of one of the small allied nations said: "My government cannot conceive of the United States remaining outside of the League, and I understand the action of the Senate not to be definitive, involving rather, a further delay in ratification. The other powers probably will exchange ratifications now, and the League of Nations be put into operation without the United States. Any further delay is considered dangerous in view of conditions everywhere and which cannot remain in suspense much longer. If definitive action is not taken by the United States soon, popular support of the League of Nations in Europe will waver and the public will lose confidence in the efficacy of the idea."

## Other Nations Might Withdraw

In South and Central American diplomatic circles, some concern was felt on account of the approval some American governments have given of the covenant of the League of Nations, and the opinion was general that South and Central American countries probably would not be disposed to remain in the League without the United States participating.

Some neutral diplomatists expressed the conviction that governments which

remained neutral throughout the war would have the support of their governments in not precipitately joining the League of Nations if the United States is to remain outside.

## Situation Deplored by The Times

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A cable received from London yesterday quotes The Times of London as saying editorially:

"We cannot but deplore the situation which has arisen. We deplore it for its moral rather than for its immediate political consequences. We have always shared President Wilson's conviction that if ever again the aid of the United States is needed to save Europe, it will be given."

"The Allies will have to regret a loss much more serious than the loss of her martial help (if America takes the heart out of the League), invaluable though this would be, in securing the settlement which she has done so much to mold. Her example cannot fail to have a very bad effect upon other states and peoples. Many of them, it is to be feared, who would join a league in which America was a leading member, might hesitate to join a league which she refused to enter. The whole moral status of the League must be impaired by such a refusal."

"If the moral engagements into which the chief executive of the United States entered are not confirmed, a certain revulsion from American ideals and a certain diminution of American prestige, in the Old World, at least, would seem to be inevitable. We should deeply regret such a calamity to the cause of civilization."

## MILLIONS OF GALLONS OF WHISKY RELEASED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—One hundred and fifteen million gallons of whisky besides a quantity of other spirits in bond in Great Britain were released from war-time restrictions today and may be distributed to all comers who can persuade the dealers to sell.

The announcement of the removal of the restrictions, which was made without warning in the House of Commons by the Food Controller on Tuesday, came as a surprise to the members.

## DISARMAMENT OF DENMARK URGED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A strong plea for immediate disarmament, the abolition of conscription and dismantlement of the fortifications of Copenhagen was made by Dr. Peter R. Munch, the Minister of Defense, in a speech on the budget in the Folketing yesterday. He declared Denmark could not afford the outlay. In addition, he said, the maintenance of present conditions would be contrary to the spirit of the League of Nations.

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## THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

**A Soldier Botanist in Macedonia**  
During the occupation of Salonica by the Allies a private in the twenty-eighth division, William B. Turrill, found opportunities to gather and dry wild flowers from Macedonia and to collect their seeds for Kew Gardens. Being a member of the expert staff of the establishment, he had sufficient experience to carry out what must have been, in the circumstances, a fairly difficult enterprise. Macedonia has been very little explored botanically and Mr. Turrill's collections form an important addition to the knowledge of its flora. One of his discoveries was a Silene which was entirely new. No less than 60 species flowered at Kew from the packets of seeds he managed to collect. When it is remembered that some were secured when his unit was actually under fire it will be seen they testify in no small degree to his devotion.

### Ben Nevis

It does not fall to the lot of every one to possess a mountain. But it is understood, says a London paper, that Lady Ramsey-Fairfax-Lucy has succeeded to the ownership of Ben Nevis, or the greater part of it. This outpost of the Grampians, though the highest peak in the British Isles, can be easily scaled by the veriest tyro. And many a Cumberland daleman would esteem its ascent as child's play compared with that of his native pikes, with their "needles" and their awkward "chimneys," up which he will claw and wriggle his way. A Keswick worthy once declared that people who couldn't manage to go up Skiddaw without a guide weren't fit to be at large. Now, while Skiddaw claims an altitude of only just over 3000 feet, Ben Nevis rears its snowy crest to a height of 4406. Starting out on a clear day from Ft. William, under a blaze of sunshine, a ravishing walk affords a sublime panorama of hill and vale and landlocked water, stretching far below. An observatory was erected here in 1863.

### Digger Discipline

That brilliant Australian soldier, General White, the man whose private mobilization plans brought military Australia to attention with a snap within 24 hours of the declaration of war, has banished the old fable that the Australian soldier is not disciplined. He declares that on the contrary the bulk of the extraordinary success of the Anzac and the Digger was due to nothing else than discipline. "I admit," he says, "that the Australian soldier has not the appearance of discipline nor does he like the appearance of discipline. Nevertheless he is a first-class soldier as regards discipline. He understands exactly how to carry out an order, but first it must be given clearly and a clear explanation must be furnished of its purpose."

### Rome, October, 1919

Leaning over a bridge across the Tiber and looking at Rome, "its palaces and churches, cream color or orange, between the dark ilex trees and the tall cypresses," Mr. Philip Gibbs mused of the future in the light of the past. "In Rome, because of things new and old, old stories, old statues, old names, and the new movements and thoughts of men in its streets, one ponders along the way—until one is brought to sharp attention by the clang of a tramcar with no room to spare between one's body and the wall." Tramcars in Rome do not keep to the middle of the road. The eagerness for news in the capital of Italy struck Mr. Gibbs particularly. Nothing like it, he tells The Daily Chronicle, of London, has been witnessed since the days of war and armistice. And there is a coming and going in Rome, an armed coming and going which Flume accounts for. The cock feathers of the Bersaglieri are conspicuous—officers and men crowd the cafes of the Piazza di Venezia and the other large squares. Then, too, there is the excitement of the coming elections. Manifestoes are shouting from the walls to all and sundry, and particularly to the "combattenti," the fighting men. October, 1919, was no uneventful time to see Rome.

### From Kalgan to Urga

The motor line across the Mongolian desert from Kalgan to Urga is suspended for the winter, with the possibility that when it reopens in April the traveling will be more expeditious. The line is recent, and was inaugurated by the Peking-Suiyuan Railway under the managing directorship of General Ting, whose plans look forward to extending the railway to Ping-ti-chuan and providing a much better starting point for regular motor-car service than can ever be possible from Kalgan. Kalgan is badly placed

for motors to begin a journey to Urga, for the rain from the hills can apparently destroy a road out of that town into the desert as fast as Chinese road makers can repair it; and as for winter conditions, the snow accumulates 30 feet deep in some of the valleys that lie in the path of the desert motorist. As the line has been running, the traveler makes the 625-mile journey from Kalgan to Urga in four days, stopping twice on the way, once at Pank-kang, where there is an inn, such as it is, for his entertainment, and again at Tuo-ling, where the most up-to-date shelter is a Mongol tent. The journey costs him \$120 silver, which is said to be reasonable considering the cost of transporting gasoline in the desert and the rapid wearing out of motor vehicles. It is hardly an experience to tempt an ease-loving tourist, this trip across a desert where a recent census of the nomads who inhabit it is reported to have discovered only 24 families; nor is the thought encouraging that if it takes four days to reach Urga from Kalgan, it takes five to get back to Kalgan from Urga. Probably it is just as well, unless one's errand is urgent, to postpone a visit to Urga until one hears for certain that the Peking-Suiyuan has extended to Ping-ti-chuan.

### Cakes With a History

When the time comes this year the Norman cities and towns that have for centuries perpetuated their quaint observance of the Epiphany will bake and eat their little cakes with joyful hearts. The custom is ancient and charming, an affair of children and colored lanterns parading the streets of ancient towns and singing an ancient song in piping voices; and where they go, well-disposed citizens open their doors and distribute cakes. Except in a few places the custom has gradually gone out, but here and there it continues, and carries with it the odd and interesting history of the Epiphany cakes. French bakers and pastry cooks began making them as late as long ago as 1700, and in those days the family that bought a cake ate it and gave part of it to the children when they came singing the song that has now become ancient. In 1713, says the record, there was great dispute between the bakers and the pastry cooks as to which had the right to bake the Epiphany cakes; the grave question was taken to the Parliament of Paris, which, after proper deliberation, decided in favor of the pastry cooks. In 1740, one does not know why, the privilege was taken away from the pastry cooks and given the bakers. Then in the time of the First Republic the festival was abolished; a decree of the seventeenth Nivose, Year II, by which the revolutionary determination for change designated January 6, 1794, declared that the custom commemorated the memory of the "last tyrant," Louis XVI. In 1801 the festival and the cakes were legally restored, and so the custom comes down, here and there, into the twentieth century.

### Berlin in a State of Siege

Early November found Berlin a city out of which practically no citizen could go; the embargo, writes a correspondent, is as effective as that which nearly 50 years ago held the inhabitants of Paris within the walls of their city. The trains carry no passengers; the offices of aircraft companies answer requests for transportation by pointing out that benzene must be economized and that the transference of the mails is more important than the carrying of individual passengers. A few persons, who can show especially imperative reasons for wishing to travel, are allowed to go on the trains, but such are few, indeed, for the railroads are wholly occupied with carrying merchandise, food, and fuel. Nor can one take a taxicab beyond city limits. Business between Berlin and the rest of Germany goes on by mail, telegraph, and telephone, crowding the wires, and compelling legal prohibition of such social frills as telegraphing congratulations or good wishes. The situation of the Berliner is that much better than the plight into which German armies once plunged Paris; but here there are no besieging armies, and the German Government has itself shut and locked the gates of the city against everything but the necessities.

## THE RAIN TREE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Canary Islands began to be known in Europe, stories were brought home of a wonderful tree that drips with water fast enough to supply all the men and beasts on the otherwise nearly waterless island on which it grows. Information has recently reached England which tends to show that this traveler's tale is founded on facts. In the island of Hierro, there is a steep and narrow gully running up from the sea and ending in a patch of forest. The clouds formed by the warm damp currents of air carried up the gully into the cool mountain tops, would, of course, in accordance with well-known meteorological laws, form clouds around the trees in question, whose leaves would drip with water. At this spot tradition placed the rain tree. It is quite well known to foresters how valuable trees are in condensing water from the clouds, and holding it in the spongy ground they form around their roots; how they make natural reservoirs to feed the streams all the year round even when, as in Hong Kong, half the year is rainless.

In the case of the Hierro rain-tree, it is pretty evident that the tanks set to catch the water that collected round the trees supplied many of the natives and their beasts in dry seasons. One tree near the reservoirs, which was bigger than the rest, no doubt, and seen to drip like rain, acquired fame and gave rise to the stories referred to. The sheep, goats and swine, we are told, are independent, for they do not drink at all during the dry weather but dig up fern roots and chew them to quench their thirst.

## AS UNCLE REMUS MIGHT SEE IT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

(Apologies to Joel Chandler Harris)  
"Didn't the fox never catch the rabbit?" asked the little boy.  
"He come mighty fish it, honey, sho's you born," said Uncle Remus.  
"One day Brer Fox-Lodge fix up a Opposition-Tar-Baby, en he sot er out in de big Senate road. Bimeby here come Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty, pacin' down de Senate road, ez sassy ez a jay-bird."

"Maw'nin," sez Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty. "Nice wedder dis maw'nin, sezee."

"Opposition-Tar-Baby ain't sayin' nothin', en Brer Fox-Lodge he layt sayin' 'Is you deaf?' sez Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty. 'Kaze ef you is I kin holler louder,' sezee."

"Opposition-Tar-Baby stay still. 'I'm gwinter larn you how ter talk to 'specktable fokes ef it's de last act,' sez Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty. 'Ef you don't take off dat hat an' tell me howdy, I'm gwinter bust you wide open!'"

"Opposition-Tar-Baby stay still and Brer Fox-Lodge lay low."

"Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty draw back with his fist, he did, en blip! he tuck 'er side er de head. His fist stick en he can't pull loose."

"Ef you don't enneme loose, I'll knock you agin," sez Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty, en wid dat he fotch 'er a swipe wid de udder hand, en dat stuck."

"Turn me loose 'fo' I klick de natural stuffin' outen you," sez Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty. "She des helt en den Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty lose de use er his feet in de same way. Den he sqall out ef de Opposition-Tar-Baby don't turn 'im loose he'll butt 'er cranksided. En den he buttet 'er and his head got stuck."

"Den Brer Fox-Lodge santered out."

"Howdy, Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty, you look sorter stuck up dis maw'nin," sezee. "I speck you'll take dinner wid me dis time, Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty. I ain't gwinter take no 'skuse-Treaty. I ain't gwinter take no 'skuse-Treaty."

"Did the fox eat the rabbit?" asked the little boy.

"Bless you no, honey," replied Uncle Remus. "Brer Fox-Lodge says to Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty, sezee:

"'You been runnin' round 'ere sassin' atter me a mighty long time, but I speck you done come to de en' er de row. You bin cuttin' up yo capers en bouncin' round dis neighborhood untel you come ter believe yosef de boss er de whole gang. En den you er allus somewheres whar you got no bizness. Who axed yer ter strike up a 'quaintance wid dis yer Opposition-Tar-Baby? Nobuddy in de row' wurril. You des tuck en jam yosef on dat Opposition-Tar-Baby, en dar you'll stay twel I fixes a bresh-die, kaze I'm gwinter barbycue you dis day sho'."

"Den Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty talk mighty smooth."

"I don't keer whut you do wid me, Brer Fox-Lodge, so you don't fling me in dat reservation-brier-patch."

"'Hit's so much trouble fer to kindle a fire, I speck I'll hatter hang you.'"

"'Hang me des ez high ez you please, Brer Fox-Lodge, but please don't fling me in dat reservation-brier-patch.'"

"I ain't got no strins en now I speck I'll hatter drown you."

"(Drown me des ez deep ez you please, Brer Fox-Lodge, but don't fling me in dat reservation-brier-patch.)"

"'Dey ain't no water nigh en now I speck I'll hatter skin you.'"

"'Skin me, but please don't fling me in dat reservation-brier-patch.'"

"'Cose Brer Fox-Lodge wanter hurt Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty bad ez he kin, so he cotch 'im by de behime legs en slung 'im right in de middle er de reservation-brier-patch. Dar' wuz a considerable flutter whar Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty struck de bushes, en Brer Fox-Lodge sorter hang around ter see whut wuz gwinter happen."

"Bimeby he hear somebody call him, en way up de side 'er de hill he see Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty settin' cross-legged on a log koanin' de pitch outen his hair. Den Brer Fox-Lodge know he bin swop off mighty bad. Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty wuz bleeded ter fling back some er his sass, en he holler out:

"'Bred en born in a reservation-brier-patch, Brer Fox-Lodge. Bred en born in a reservation-brier-patch.'"

"En wid dat Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty skip out ez lively ez a cricket in 'de embers.'"

## MAKING A DESERT PLANT YIELD RICHES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Arizona.—Large commercial value has been found in the ocotillo, "Coachman's Whip," a candlewood, botanically known as Fouquieria splendens, a plant of columnar green stalks, of flaming red flowering, found on tens of thousands of Arizona acres, generally where foothills break upon the rocky detrital deposits that lead down to the plains. The plant has had no practical use in the past, save as fencing by Mexicans, the resultant hedge most beautiful in the time of flowering. It is of very slow growth, the average matured plant probably having a life of 40 years, till its growth is such that it is blown over by the wind, for its roots are small. Some plants have been found even 16 feet in height. The first utilization of the ocotillo now is in progress at Salome, a station on the Arizona & California Railroad, 90 miles northwest of Phoenix, in a district notable for the growth of the desert shrub. For a year the Ocotillo Products Company has been experimenting on processes for extracting the gum of the plant. Though a relative degree of success was secured by the solvent method, with distillate or gasoline, this plan has been rejected and distillation has been adopted as most effective and most economical. However odd it may appear, resort has been had to a distillation furnace originally designed for the handling

of lignite coals. Such a graduated oven or retort now is being completed at Salome by its inventor, S. M. Darling of the United Bureau of Mines. The material, chopped into half-inch pieces, is subjected to a heat of 1400 degrees, Fahrenheit, and the volatile matter collected as formed.

The distilled material precipitated has many elements of value. Most important is a heavy gum, a veritable rubber, that already has been tested for many uses. It vulcanizes as does rubber, but hangs to fabric better. In Los Angeles it has been used for automobile tires and found good, though rather too expensive for the purpose. Success was attained, in Indianapolis, in its use for waterproofing army equipment, for which it was found rather better than rubber. It makes an excellent insulation material. High value attaches to its use in waterproofing concrete, as is needed in the making of concrete ships. This is not new, however, for South American Indians use a similar gum for making tight the reed "balsas" in which they navigate the Andean lakes. Besides the gum, distillation yields a good percentage of wood alcohol, creosote and several wood acids.

Mr. Darling believes that value also will be found in the creosote bush, Larrea Mexicana, usually misnamed "greasewood." This plant is the commonest of all Arizona desert shrubs.

## VIGNETTES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A crowded street car. Acting as a drawing board for many more people than it can possibly hold.

A woman entering the car. Charmingly dressed, aristocratic of bearing and sweet of expression, yet no man gets up to offer her a seat.

A younger woman, trim appearing, giving a brief glance at the older woman with her lovely silver gray hair, half that one felt must be prematurely grayed, gets up and with a slight smile offers the other her seat.

A little later, when the crowd has somewhat thinned and a companion has found a place at her side there comes, in a bitter whisper, "Well, I suppose I may as well give up. A woman offering me her seat in the car!"

With the new ruling about sugar bowls in restaurants.

A popular priced lunch room where people who work, men and women alike, sit at counters.

A young girl who breakfasts there each morning at the same hour. Gazing smilingly at her cereal as she draws from her pocket a beribboned candy box, in which is sugar, plenty of it. Meeting the stares of the rationed ones, with merely a sweet and unembarrassed smile.

A crowded street in a bedraggled section of the city. The street cluttered with children who look as if life were just one thing after another in dull monotony.

A powerful automobile, with a man and woman in the front seat, lumbering stolidly through the street.

The tonneau quite empty save for an incredibly ruddy looking dog, of the window mop variety.

The looks in those children's eyes say that almost every one of them has yet to have his or her first automobile ride. And they eye the poodle in its solemn majesty and one of them says "Aw gee—"

The same street, and the same children. Sitting on the curb a child, much smaller than the rest, much dirtier but much happier looking on account of the huge red apple into which his teeth bite with mechanical but joyful regularity.

Suddenly the apple slipping from the tiny fist and rolling into the roadway, directly in the path of an oncoming motor. A hoarse cry from the child, a hint of imminent tears in the voice. "Hey, Mister, please—doncha run over my apple—"

Dusk on the mall of a fashionable city. A baby, muffled in delightful clothes, crying out against fate in her opulent carriage. Making a frightful din.

Her nursemaid, with a deaf ear to the baby's wails, and an attentive and brilliant attention given to an adjacent large and fat policeman.

Coming to a creaking stop at the curbstone, an antiquated cab, drawn by an elderly horse whose face still retains some of its youthfully skittish look.

The cabby, red, wizened, jocular, British, climbing down from his box, going over to a bench, drawing the carriage to him, picking the babe out from her wrappings as carefully as any woman might—"Oh—I see, now—don't feel so cut up. It can't be as bad as all that—ra-el-y—I see, now—we'll see what we can do to make you comfortable until that nursemaid of yours comes back from talking with the bobby—"

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## A JOURNEY ALONG THE NAKASENDO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The map of Japan shows that the main island—sometimes called by foreigners "Hondo," "True Country," but never by the Japanese themselves—except the ultra-Europeanized—is traversed practically from north to south by a fairly well defined mountain system which seems to attain its highest altitudes west of Tokyo, in the neighborhood of Lake Biwa, and on the small islands of Shikoku and Kyushu in the extreme south.

In the central part of Hondo the conformation is clear, and through this section there are three famous roads from Tokyo to Kyoto. That along the east coast, Tokaido, "Eastern Sea Road," that along the central section, Nakasendo, "Central Mountain Road," and that along the Sea of Japan, Hokuokaido, "Northern Land Road." They all extend from Tokyo (in the days of their greatest glory that city was called Yedo) to Kyoto for they were originally built for the special accommodation of the Daimyo's trains on the way to Yedo for the required attendance of their masters upon the feudal chief, Shogun, or returning to the Daimyo's personal capitals.

North of Yedo they joined and went into the Shogun's capital by a common road. So, too, at Otsu on Lake Biwa, just east of Kyoto, they came together again and entered the old capital of the Mikado, Kyoto. Inasmuch as those roads were of the greatest service long before the introduction of railways or of railroads, they were hardly of that character of a good road which satisfied western ideals even half a century ago.

### The Daimyo's Journey

The Daimyo himself was usually carried in a sumptuous palanquin borne by porters wearing on their jackets his mon crest which appeared at least once on some part of every retainer's costume or armor, as well as on every article, even of the most humble usage, of the Daimyo. These porters varied in number according to the rank and wealth of their master. When his lordship tired of the cramped position he was compelled to assume in his palanquin, he was provided with a richly caparisoned saddlehorse, carefully led by two grooms at the bit, for those barons were rarely expert horsemen.

At regular intervals, measured according to the distance those dignified processions would travel at a walk in a day, were rest-houses, very elaborate when to be used for the night's lodgings; less so for the casual stops during daytime. Whether for night or day, there was always at the rear a special, detached apartment for the private use of his lordship. In those establishments, it was incumbent upon the landlord (if so the head servant of those official caravansaries may be called) to see that the borders of the floor-mats, tatami, and every other possible article of equipment bore the mon of the temporary occupant.

### Traces of Former Glory

A few, a very few of those old resting-places still stand and show traces of their former glory. Those along the Nakasendo are possibly a little more numerous than on either of the other two roads; and this is not surprising for even before the voluntary surrender of their fiefs by the Daimyo the Tokaido had been used so constantly by the general traveling public that it was impossible to protect thoroughly the Nakasendo's resthouses; and in the Hokuokaido, the inherently democratic people could not be prevented from using all things as their own. But the simple inhabitants of the Nakasendo seemed to assent willingly in respecting the privileges of those honored guests, and even now traces of elegance may be detected by the traveler who takes a leisurely way of traversing the region.

In 1867, when the feudal system ceased, the Nakasendo, with all the other national highways, was neglected until quite recently. It was used more or less in sections according to local needs, to send out the produce and to bring in the supplies from other parts of the country or from abroad. But the inquisitive foreigner who insists upon traveling the entire length of the Nakasendo, from Gifu, in the west, to Yokogawa, in the east, was for years looked upon askance; yet the people all along the line sought to minimize the discomforts and to facilitate the opportunities for seeing the best of the most attractive

mountain section of Japan, for the Nakasendo is the grandest part of the country to see everything, mountains, streams, waterfalls, timber, shrines, historic places, and best of all, simple, attractive mountain folk.

### The Jinrikisha Party

To get the best of all these, one must eschew the railway, and at Gifu arrange for the necessary jinrikisha, one for each person, with an extra one for the minimum of personal baggage and a generous hamper containing the necessary cook's impedimenta and cups, all other such needful things, or satisfactory substitutes, can be obtained along the road. One of the "persons" must be a competent interpreter who also knows something of foreign cooking and is willing to use that knowledge. To each jinrikisha there must be two pullers, and it is better to have three. The way leads up the valley of the Kiso River, which gradually shrinks in size to a mere brawling brook, until it is left behind at the Torii Pass, and a central mountain plain appears below. A descent brings one to Shimomusawa Lake, and then comes another climb over Wada Pass, from the top of which Mount Fuji can be seen in fair weather, while backwards the veritable jumble of the Japanese Alps tempts one to stray off into that world of peaks, some of which have not yet been scaled by a foreigner. Toward the finish of the trip, the road skirts the foot of the active volcano, Asama, always emitting at least a whiff of smoke and almost daily some showers of fine ashes, while too frequently there is a proper eruption of lava and red-hot stones accompanied by earthquakes. Asama has no such record of destruction as is charged to other volcanoes of Japan, but it has been by no means guiltless.

Passing through the village of Karuzawa, now one of the most popular hill resorts of the country, patronized by visitors, mostly missionaries, from all parts of the Far East, the road climbs the last pass, Usui, and then plunges down to the small town of Yokogawa in the great plain of eastern Japan. Here the Nakasendo trip ends, for there is now rail facility for Tokyo. Restrictions of space have forbidden dwelling upon the numerous local attractions of the Nakasendo, for it is a section which well repays the somewhat rough and ready experiences of the 10 or 15 days and nights passed in jinrikisha, or at inns where one has to sleep on thick, wadded quilts, "futon," spread upon the floor-mats.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must reserve the right of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1007)

To Get Jobs for Soldiers

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

After reading the editorial entitled "More Soldiers Want Work" on page 16 of The Christian Science Monitor of October 31, 1919, also the letter from Major Hitchcock on page 3 of the same issue I felt impelled to address the letter as per inclosed copy:

"My firm has a representative in every section of the country from Boston to San Francisco, and any of the boys will be welcomed when calling at the office for a position, and if they wish to consider entering our

Merchants Co-Operative Bank  
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December shares now on sale.

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One person may own  
One to 40 shares

employ we shall be glad to have them write or call. By addressing Mr. E. C. Worton, Manager, The G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, and stating what state they wish to consider working in, he will give them the address of our office for that state so they can thus get in touch with the manager and apply for position. For the territory from Michigan to Colorado they may write or call on me at address as below or they can address Mr. C. H. Stineback, Manager, The Howard-Severance Company, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois."

I know that any of the boys who do apply to the addresses inclosed will be received courteously and afforded the opportunity of affiliating with the sales force we have throughout the United States provided they feel it to be the work they desire, etc.

(Signed) CHAS. P. GOUGH  
905 Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, November 4, 1919.

(No. 985)

Extend Kindergarten Education

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Throughout our country the number of children to a family seems to increase in an inverse ratio to the ability to provide for them.

It is clear that the over-worked mother of a large family of little ones usually has neither the time nor the ability to train them in the way they should go. This is the principal reason why we should not fail to provide kindergartens for all of the Nation's children and especially for the children of the poor.

The kindergarten trains the head and hand to work together, and a child who has modeled, painted, drawn, and handled all the many different materials used in the kindergarten, will make a better artist or artisan in the future. His greater earning capacity will increase his self-respect and he will be a more creditable and valuable citizen.

It is certainly a short-sighted policy which permits 3,500,000 of our children to lose the advantages of a kindergarten training, which makes for a more efficient citizenship and is now recognized as an effective Americanizing agency.

(Signed) BESSIE LOCKE.

National Kindergarten Association, New York City, New York, October 23, 1919.

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EVIDENCE QUOTED  
IN MARTENS CASE

Testimony Reproduced on Which  
Allegation Was Based That  
Envoy Aimed to Overthrow  
the United States Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The inference that Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Republic, admitted before the Lusk committee investigating seditious activities that he was in this country to engage in propaganda for the overthrow of the United States Government, has been drawn in some reports of his testimony. Mr. Martens has denied that he made any such admission. Others have intimated that an attempt would be made to deport him on the strength of the alleged admission.

Although some newspapers have reported that a transcript of the Martens evidence has already been sent to the State Department in Washington, this news office learned yesterday that none of the testimony will be sent to Washington until it is all in. Mr. Martens testifies again next Tuesday.

Meanwhile Archibald E. Stevenson, of counsel for the committee, has made available to this news office a complete official transcript of the Martens evidence. The passages from which the inference was drawn are here quoted. The questions are being asked by Mr. Stevenson:

You are a member of the Russian Communist Party? Yes.

And that party is in control of Soviet Russia? Yes.

Manifesto Is Quoted

And Nicholas Lenine is the Premier? Yes.

And Leon Trotsky is the Minister of War? Yes.

That is the Communist Party which has issued a call for what is known as the Third International, is it not? Yes.

That call was made in the form of a manifesto? Yes.

Signed by Charles Rakovsky, Nicholas Lenine? Yes.

Here Mr. Stevenson read from a translation of this manifesto as it appeared in the May 10, 1919, issue of The Revolutionary Age, then published in Boston:

"To the proletariat of all countries: Seventy-two years have gone by since the Communist Party of the World proclaimed its program in the form of the manifesto written by the greatest teachers of the proletarian revolution, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. . . . For a long span of years Socialism predicted the inevitableness of the imperialistic war; it perceived the essential cause of this war in the insatiable greed of the possessing classes in both camps of capitalist nations. . . . And the German Socialist patriots, who in August, 1914, proclaimed the diplomatic White Book of the Hohenzollern as the holiest gospel of the people, today, in vulgar cynicism, join with the Socialists of the entente countries in accusing as arch criminals the deposed German monarchy, which they formerly served as slaves. In this way they hope to erase the memory of their own guilt and to gain the good will of the victors.

Allied Governments Denounced

"But alongside the dethroned dynasties of the Romanoffs, Hohenzollerns, and Hapsburgs, and the capitalist cliques of these lands, the rulers of France, England, Italy, and the United States stand revealed in the light of unfolding events and diplomatic disclosures in their immeasurable villainies. . . . Civil war is forced upon the laboring classes by their arch-enemies. The working class must answer blow for blow, if it will not renounce its own object and its own future, which is at the same time the future of all humanity. The Communist parties, far from conjuring up civil war artificially, rather strive to shorten its duration as much as possible—in case it has become an iron necessity—to minimize the number of victims, and above all to secure victory for the proletariat. This makes necessary the disarming of the bourgeoisie at the proper time, the arming of the laborer and the formation of a Communist army as the protector of the rule of the proletariat and the inviolability of the social structure."

This manifesto was issued as an appeal to all Communist groups in other countries? Yes.

Nicholas Lenine has addressed a communication to the American working men, has he not? Yes, as far as I know.

Lenine Letter Offered

Mr. Stevenson then offered parts of "A Letter to American workingmen," issued by Mr. Lenine from Moscow, August 20, 1918:

"A Russian Bolshevik who participated in the revolution of 1905 and for many years afterwards lived in your country has offered to transmit this letter to you. I have grasped this opportunity joyfully, for the revolutionary proletariat of America, in so

far as it is the enemy of American imperialism, is destined to perform an important task at this time. . . . Political activity is not as smooth as the pavement of the Nevski Prospect. He is no revolutionist who would have the revolution of the proletariat only under the 'condition' that it proceed smoothly and in an orderly manner, that guarantees against defeat be given beforehand, that the revolution go forward along the broad, free, straight path to victory, that there shall not be here and there the heaviest sacrifices, that we shall not have to lie in wait in besieged fortresses, shall not have to climb up among the narrowest paths, the most impassable, winding, dangerous mountain roads. In words our accusers 'recognize' this kind of class struggle; in deeds they revert again and again to the middle-class Utopia of 'class-harmony' and the mutual 'interdependence' of classes upon one another.

Necessities of Civil War

"In reality the class struggle in revolutionary times has always inevitably taken on the form of civil war, and civil war is unthinkable without the worst kind of destruction, without terror and limitations of form of democracy in the interests of the war. One must be a sickly sentimentalist not to be able to see to understand and appreciate this necessity. Its servants charge us with the use of terrorist methods. Have the English forgotten their 1649, the French their 1793? Terror was just and justified when it was employed by the bourgeoisie for its own purposes against feudal domination. But terror becomes criminal when working men and poverty-stricken peasants dare to use it against the bourgeoisie. Terror was just and justified when it was used to put one exploiting minority in the place of another. But terror becomes horrible and criminal when it is used to abolish all exploiting minorities, when it is employed in the cause of the actual majority, in the cause of the proletariat and the semi-proletariat, of the working-class and the poor peasantry."

Terror Employed

If I understand this portion of Lenine's letter correctly, it is a statement that terror has been employed by the Soviet Government? Yes, it has been.

As a matter of fact have not a considerable number of commissaries been executed? Yes.

I believe at one time you named to me the number? I think about 1500 of them.

This publication, of which a large number of reprints were found among documents recently taken in the raid on the headquarters of the Communist Party in this city, made one week ago last Saturday night—

Mr. Martens, interposing—Mr. Chairman, permit me a question.

Chairman—We will give you an opportunity to say all you desire.

The questioning was then resumed at once:

As a matter of fact the Russian Soviet Republic is based upon the principles of the Communist Party of Russia, is it not? Yes.

Isn't it one of the principles of the Communist Party that the workers of the world should unite? Yes.

And that they should unite to overthrow the capitalist system the world over? Yes.

Previous Evidence Quoted

Isn't it the principle of the Russian Soviet Government that the capitalist governments of other countries should be overthrown? Answer yes or no. I cannot say yes or no.

You have done it for me once before? Yes, but you put the question in different ways.

Mr. Stevenson then read the following question from a book of previous evidence:

"Isn't it a fact that in overthrowing the capitalist system (referring to the Soviet Government) they wish and state they wish the overthrow of the capitalist government?"

Mr. Martens—Do they wish the overthrow of capitalist government, or do they not wish so; is that the question?

Mr. Stevenson—Yes.

Mr. Martens—That is their wish. Their wish is to change from the capitalist system to the Socialist system.

Chairman—How do they expect this change to come about?

Mr. Martens—Well, the change may come in many ways. It may come in purely pacific ways, and it may come as a result of a bitter struggle. Many ways are possible.

Method Considered Immaterial

Chairman—But they are willing to accept any way so long as it is done; so long as they obtain the result they do not mind which way that happens?

Mr. Martens—They do not care how it is done.

Chairman—Whether it is done by terror or diplomacy?

Mr. Martens—It is a matter of the working class. It is a matter for themselves to settle.

Mr. Stevenson—Isn't it a matter wherever the Soviet Government issues propaganda advising the propriety of overthrowing capitalist governments of other countries?

Mr. Martens—They are issuing propaganda as a defense.

I am asking you this question: Isn't it a fact that the Soviet Government

issues propaganda advising the propriety of overthrowing the capitalist governments in other countries? No, it is not a fact. I deny it.

In answer to that question before, you said it does. Mr. Martens—It does in a specific way, as a means of defense against attacking.

But it does, does it not? Yes, as a means of defense.

Assistant States Attorney-General Berger—Would you call Lenine's letter to the American workingmen a matter of defense, of affirmative defense? As a matter of defense to a certain extent.

Is it a matter of propaganda? Yes. Then it is affirmative propaganda, is it not? Yes.

This ended the hearing.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF  
BELGIAN ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Belgian correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—The official results of the Belgian elections are expected to be made known today, and the Socialists will hold a meeting on November 30 to decide upon the question of their admission to the national cabinet. It is probable that the Socialists will have five seats instead of three, the Liberals two, and the Roman Catholics five or six.

Further Comments on French Elections

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following press comments on the French elections are quoted in addition to those already published:

The "Victoire" rejoices that National Socialism has triumphed over the Socialism of civil war.

The "Gaulois," the "Eclair," and the "Petite République" all agree that the policy of the Republican Union has triumphed throughout the country, and that the newly-elected deputies are going to undertake their tasks along the lines which Alexander Millerand proposed when he declared, "France has obtained liberty by conquest, she intends to preserve and organize it."

Verification Commissions in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Verification commissions, charged with the examination of the parliamentary elections and with the duty of announcing definitely the deputies elected, will meet today in Paris Town Hall. The public are to be admitted to their meeting. The commissions have received protests against the allotment of seats in the third section of Paris and the commissions are studying those cases.

Mr. Clemenceau Congratulated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Bordeaux correspondent

BORDEAUX, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Monis, former Premier of France and a candidate for the Senate, has written a letter to Mr. Clemenceau congratulating the Premier on his success in the elections.

It is said that Mr. Clemenceau will leave Paris for Vendée soon to spend a few days' holiday there.

The Alsace-Lorraine Deputies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—On December 8, at the opening of the new French Chamber after the lapse of 48 years the deputies of Alsace-Lorraine will again enter the Chamber. The 16 deputies have unanimously decided at the opening session of the Chamber to read an address in the name of Alsace-Lorraine.

CHARTERS FOR LEGION POSTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The national committee of the American Legion for the Republic of France has decided to grant charters to all the local posts in France. It has already granted a charter to Paris Post No. 1, and it will be presented to the post at the next meeting on November 20.

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ACTION DEMANDED  
IN JENKINS CASE

United States, in Note to Mexico,  
Asks Immediate Release of  
the Consular Agent—Warning  
Given if Request Is Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Immediate release of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, who was arrested on a charge of collusion with the bandits who kidnapped him on October 19, was requested by the State Department in a note sent yesterday to the Mexican Foreign Office through the United States Embassy in Mexico City.

The United States Government, the note stated, is surprised and incensed to learn of the reimprisonment of Mr. Jenkins, particularly in view of the suffering and losses already sustained by him in connection with his kidnapping, through lack of protection by the Mexican authorities. The language of the note is the strongest used in any note sent in recent months to the Mexican Government.

It expresses the view, based on information in the possession of the Department of State, that his rearrest was absolutely arbitrary and unwarranted, and warns the Mexican Government that further molestation of the consular agent will seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico, for which the Mexican Government must assume sole responsibility.

The State Department was notified several days ago by the Mexican Foreign Office that the local Mexican authorities at Puebla had been instructed not to molest Mr. Jenkins, but his rearrest indicates the instructions were ignored.

General Angeles Captured

His Elimination Pointed to as Evidence of Carranza Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. Felipe Angeles, who is regarded as the ablest military man operating with Francisco Villa, has been captured, according to a telegram received yesterday by the Mexican Embassy from the Governor of Chihuahua.

General Angeles had recently prepared a plan of campaign for General Villa, the object of which, according to authentic advices received from northern Mexico, was to cut Mexico City off from the north and to make possible the repetition of a former exploit of the Villistas, the invasion of Mexico City itself.

Gratification was voiced in official circles at the capture of General Angeles, who has been considered the military genius of the Villista movement. During the world war he was in the munitions service of France in the United States, where he won the respect of American and allied authorities. The Carranza regime was seriously threatened as long as

General Angeles was in the field against it.

The elimination of General Angeles, former Federal Minister of War, of Emiliano Zapata, the Indian chief, and now of Felipe Angeles is pointed to by the Mexican Government as proof of its activity. There are left, it was asserted, only the Zapata brothers in the oil fields of the eastern coastal region, and who are not conducting a campaign to overthrow the government, and Felix Diaz, in the extreme southeast, who has long been discounted as a factor of importance.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S  
VISIT IS EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Robert Borden is expected to arrive in Ottawa from the south on November 27, in time to welcome Admiral Viscount Jellicoe to the capital of the Dominion. In a brief statement given out yesterday it is stated that Admiral Jellicoe is not coming to recommend to the government what Canada's permanent naval policy will be; but only "to give the Canadian Government in an advisory capacity, the benefit of his experience, and knowledge of naval defense."

The visit of Viscount Jellicoe is really the result of an understanding which was arrived at by the representatives of the overseas dominions in London, in August, 1918, following the submission to them of a tentative scheme for imperial naval defense by the Admiralty. After considering the Admiralty's proposals, a memorandum was drawn up by Sir Robert, proposing a permanent overseas naval policy on the basis of navies built and administered by the dominions on a system of close cooperation with the British Navy, when the need arose.

The memorandum was approved by the other Dominion representatives and it was announced that Admiral Jellicoe would visit the dominions. It is evident that the scheme, as tentatively considered, aims at the construction of a Canadian navy on the lines laid down by Australia. One of the chief considerations, so far as Canada is concerned, will undoubtedly be that of finance.

ARRESTS MADE BY  
HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A telegram from Sir George Clerk, the allied representative in Budapest, has advised the Supreme Council that some of the members of the Hungarian Left Party had been arrested. These members had conversed with Sir George on the formation of a Coalition Cabinet and the arrests were made by soldiers on their own accord. Sir

George asked the Hungarian Government to set free the prisoners and give guarantees not to engage in such acts again, as otherwise he would be obliged to leave the country.

Note Received From Mr. Venizelos

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has sent to the Supreme Council a note declaring that Greek national feeling would be aroused if the occupation of Smyrna by Greek troops was not officially allowed. The Supreme Council has not yet decided to comply with this request.

Date of Bulgarian Treaty's Signature

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Supreme Council has decided that the treaty with Bulgaria shall be signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine on November 28.

Decisions of the Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Supreme Council at a meeting under the presidency of Mr. Clemenceau, decided that Jugo-Slavia and Rumania will be invited to sign both the St. Germain treaty and the financial arrangements concerning the expenses of liberating the countries taken from Austria, and the reparations concerning Italy. The council also discussed some telegrams from Sir George Clerk, saying that a coalition Cabinet, despite all the efforts that have been made, is not yet formed.

The Supreme Council has decided that the ships given over by Germany shall remain under the guard of the British Navy in the Firth of Forth.

BOLSHEVIKI ACTIVE  
IN ASIAN PROPAGANDA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Reuter reports Bolshevik activity in Asia especially in Afghanistan. At Tashkent, in Russian Turkestan, the Bolsheviks have established extensive classes in Bolshevik propaganda, to train emissaries for India and Afghanistan. The classes are being conducted in Hindustani and other languages, and are publicly advertised.

Mr. Bravil, the well-known Russian diplomatist, is acting at Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, in the interests of the Soviet Government. The director of the eastern section of the Moscow Foreign Affairs Commissary is Mr. Vosnestensky, formerly a Foreign Office official, who regards Afghanistan as the key to Bolshevik propaganda in Asia. He has written to Dr. Sun Yat Sen in Canton a letter urging a revolution in China, on soviet lines.

PORT OF RIGA AGAIN OPEN

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The port of Riga is again open to shipping, according to an announcement made today by the Latvian legation here.

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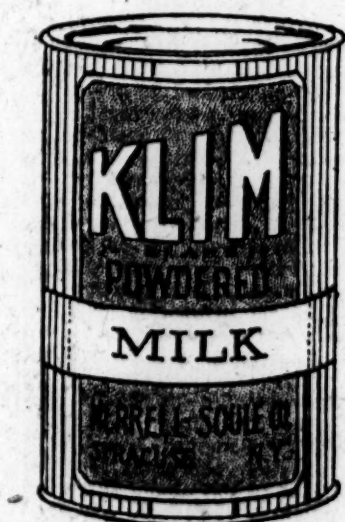
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## COMPROMISE OFFER REFUSED BY MINERS

Proposal Was for Wage Increase  
of 20 to 35 Per Cent, With  
Small Advance in Cost of Sup-  
plies—No Reduction of Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Increases in wages which, it is declared, would add \$175,000,000 a year to the cost of production of bituminous coal, were offered to the scale committee of the miners yesterday by the scale committee of the operators of the central competitive field. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, rejected the offer as inadequate, but negotiations will be continued today. The offer in detail was as follows:

First, the present contract, which is to expire when peace is proclaimed, or not later than March 31, 1920, to be extended for a period of two years from that date, to expire on March 31, 1922. However, the increase in wages would be effective as soon as the miners came on strike and return to work, the operators having decided to waive in respect of wages the question of the date of termination of the present contract.

Second, pick and machine miners to receive an increase of 15 cents a ton. It is estimated this would mean an increase of \$150 a day for this class of mine workers, or 23 per cent increase for pick miners and 35 per cent for machine miners over existing rates. Day laborers to receive an increase of 20 per cent, and as they average \$5 now the increase would be \$1 a day for them.

### Supplies at Cost

Third, supplies such as powder and other materials that miners use, and the fuel they use in their own homes, to be paid for at actual cost. The operators assert they have been selling these supplies since 1917 at a loss, or at prices established then. They further assert that the miners will not have to pay more than 1 cent a ton more under this proposal than they have paid heretofore.

Fourth, the national organization and the national officials of the miners, namely the United Mine Workers of America, to be responsible for the enforcement of the contract. The operators believe this would tend to prevent local troubles.

Fifth, a uniform, automatic penalty clause to be written into the contract to cover violations of the contract through illegal strikes and other unauthorized acts. Such a clause is in the present contract, known as the Washington agreement. It provides a fine for operators or miners who break the contract.

Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the scale committee of the operators, told the delegates of the miners that the foregoing proposals were subject to the approval of the government. No mention was made of the hours in a day's work, the operators believing that the present eight-hour day is necessary to produce as much coal as the country needs.

The increase of \$175,000,000 would be on the price of coal at the mouth of the mine and would be passed on to the consumer at an average of from 35 to 40 cents a ton. What the middlemen and retailers would add to this is not calculable, but presumably the government would supervise increases all along the line.

### Objections of Miners

Mr. Lewis, after the whole day had been spent in discussing the counterproposal of the operators, declared nothing had been accomplished, as the miners considered the offer of wage increases was ridiculously small. He charged that the third proposal, requiring miners to pay for supplies at present cost prices, would take back most if not all of the increases in wages. The miners, he said, still stand upon their demand for an increase of 60 per cent in wages and a 6-hour day, five days a week.

In reply to this Mr. Brewster declared that the operators had complied with the command of the government, expressed through William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, that the wages of miners be increased to cover the present cost of living. He said that increases of 15 cents a ton to miners and of 20 per cent to day laborers would more than cover the increase in the cost of living since the last wage agreement was made. The operators are willing, he said, to have any impartial tribunal decide whether the offer was adequate.

While production of bituminous coal on Wednesday reached 37 per cent of normal, the best day's record since the strike began on November 1, the situation is growing more critical daily throughout the Nation, with officials of the miners still withholding any word or act that would encourage the miners to return to work. A crisis in the negotiations may come today, and if another deadlock ensues, drastic action by the government may be expected.

Interurban Service Curtailed  
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Curtailed of interurban service, as another step in the efforts to conserve the coal supply of the State, became effective on several electric traction lines in Indiana yesterday. The action, in compliance with an order of the State Public Service Commission, follows by a few days the institution of lightless nights throughout the State.

Fuel Shortage in Missouri  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Communities in southern Illinois coal fields where most of the Illinois coal is produced, report grave fuel shortages, with restrictions going into effect at once.

Not a mine south of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is reported working. Farmers and others are beginning to reopen many surface mines. St. Louis heating companies began notifying tenants of several large office buildings yesterday that heat would be cut off this morning. Trolley and suburban cars on Illinois lines have ceased heating the cars, and are now drawing on reserve coal supply from the storage pits. The Missouri Public Service Commission was formally asked yesterday to permit the St. Louis street cars to restore the war-time skip stops to save power.

### Butchers' Strike Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The butchers' strike here came to an end yesterday when the strikers and the retail merchants of the Master Butchers Association reached an agreement. The butchers were receiving \$30 a week, and struck after refusal of their demand for \$40. By the new agreement they are to receive \$35 a week. Several retail meat shops established by the strikers were closed when the strike ended.

### Car Men in Rome Declare Strike

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The street-car men today declared a strike. Delay on the part of the municipal authorities in granting their demands was given by the men as the reason for their action.

### Union Miners in Nova Scotia on Strike

MINTO, Nova Scotia.—Union coal miners here went on strike yesterday for a 10 per cent wage increase, having rejected the award of less than 1 per cent by a board of conciliation. The union announces that unless substantial concessions should be granted before Monday the union would send the miners and their families to Alberta where it has obtained employment for them.

### Paris Department Store Strike Over

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The striking employees of the Bon Marché, Louvre and Galeries Lafayette department stores, have decided to resume work tomorrow, although no solution of the dispute with the employers has been reached.

### Tennessee Production Near Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—According to a statement made by James B. Hill, chief clerk to the Fuel Administrator, Tennessee coal production is approaching normal. Mines on the Tennessee Central Railroad has almost reached 100 per cent, and the Bridgeport output is as before the strike.

## BANK AND INSURANCE MESSENGERS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—Efforts are being made to organize bank and insurance messengers on a large scale, and a body called the United Messengers (London and provinces) Branch of the Workers Union, which was inaugurated in February, 1918, has now a membership of several hundreds.

With the object of furthering the aims of the organization, a mass meeting was held recently in London. C. W. Gibson, organizer, who presided, said that they were determined to secure a decent living wage. Men in their business had to be of unblemished character, had to provide guarantees, and had to show that they could be trusted with large sums of money. During the police strike, he pointed out, many messengers had had in their charge huge sums and their responsibilities had been carried out without proper recognition from their boards of directors. Road sweepers and dustmen get more per week in wages than bank messengers who were in positions of trust. They did not desire to speak of strikes, but they were determined to use the power of the Workers Union until they secured the objects which they had set out to obtain. Their demands included a mini-

mum wage of £3 10s. per week, proper payment for overtime, and consideration of the question of the cleaning of offices.

Mr. Gibson then moved a resolution to the effect that a Whitley Council should be set up for the bank and insurance messengers industry, to provide a constitutional means for the expression of the legitimate desires of all employed in the banking and insurance business, and calling upon the Ministry of Labor to take the necessary steps for its establishment.

## AUSTRALIAN LABOR SHUNS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Determined opposition developed in the ranks of the official Labor Party in the various states to the sending of a Labor delegate to the annual Labor Conference at Washington.

The federal government asked the principal industrial organizations in the Commonwealth and the main employers' associations to nominate delegates. It was understood that the national Labor Party—that branch of the Labor Party which broke away from the main body on the question of conscription and sided with Mr. Hughes—would nominate one delegate, the employers one delegate, the government one, and official Labor—the main body of Labor—one. In most states there was no response to the invitation to official Labor.

Sydney Labor Council formulated reasons for refusing to nominate, among them being the following: That the League of Nations is not a league of free peoples but merely an alliance of self-appointed members of capitalist government; that the composition of the Labor Conference is entirely unsatisfactory and its powers illusory, as capitalist government will possess an overwhelming preponderance of representation; that the appointment of the Labor nominees by the governments concerned instead of by the mass votes of organized workers, is anti-democratic; that the endorsement by the Trades and Labor Council of these proposals would have the effect of making the workers of New South Wales morally bound to accept and uphold the decisions arrived at; that Mr. Hughes' Government "has lent itself to a transparent and pernicious plot to hoodwink and deceive the workers of Australia"; that nothing will prevent the workers from obtaining economic justice by "the vigorous use of every means at their command."

## PRISON EMPLOYEES ARE ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

OSHSING, New York.—Officers and guards of Sing Sing prison have formed an association called The Mutual Aid Society, the aims of which are to obtain an increase in pay for prison employees, which shall include provision for pay for overtime.

The society expects to present a petition to the New York Legislature to have pay increased to \$1800 a year. They will also request that prison employees be permitted to have one day away from duty each week, as the only days they have free are the 14 days allowed each year for vacation. Prison officers in the other New York state prisons are taking similar action.

### NEW WEB PRESSMEN'S UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Delegates from American and Canadian cities, representing the union web pressmen of the countries represented in the session under way here, have announced the formation of a new union called the United Association of Newspaper Web Pressmen and Juniors of North and South America. They represented 6000 union workers, and have withdrawn from the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, owing to disagreements as to policy. A resolution was adopted assuring publishers that all existing contracts will be strictly kept.

## BRITISH LEARNING AND LABOR CONFER

Workers Educational Association  
Reassembles at Nottingham  
Stronger in Numbers and With  
Undiminished Vigor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Nottingham News Office

NOTTINGHAM, England.—At Nottingham on Friday and Saturday, October 17 and 18, the Workers Educational Association gathered in national conference for the first time since 1915, and it was evident that the association had emerged from the stress of the war period stronger in numbers and with undiminished vigor.

The convention opened with a mass meeting in the Albert Hall, and the dual character of the association as a union between Labor and learning was well represented by the two principal speakers, the secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, Mr. Frank Hodges, and the president of the Board of Education, the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M. P. Mr. Hodges is one of the two or three trade union leaders who have seriously to be reckoned with at the present time, and shrewd observers already mark him out as the future hope of the British Labor Party. Mr. Fisher, on the other hand, is a typical representative of the "governing classes." Cultured scholar and minister of state, it would be hard to find in the president of the Board of Education any trace whatever of the revolutionary spirit—unless it be in the realm of education.

### A Striking Contrast

The spectacle of these two men, so widely separated by class interests and political views, wholeheartedly supporting a common educational cause, was a striking demonstration of the catholicity and unity of education. It was curious, too, to note how their speeches respectively revealed the political and industrial revolutionary pinning his faith to education as a prime necessity for the realization of his hopes, and the educationalist becoming a revolutionary in the advocacy of his ideals.

The audience was reminded by the chairman, Canon Temple, that we were still using phrases about the hope of the new world, and were in danger of forgetting our responsibility for the actual work of reconstruction. He indicated that the leading characteristic of the new age might be the rediscovery of education as the clue to life. At present the educational system was a compromise between the ideals of the educational enthusiast and the inertia of the great mass of the public. It was no good asking statesmen to do more than the country would permit, and now that we had at last a Minister of Education who really cared about education, and understood what it was, it was the duty of those who believed in education to so transform the temper of the country as to make it possible for idealistic statesmen to carry their ideals into action. All the hopes of democracy depended upon the national advance in the direction of education. Hitherto the nation had lagged behind in the cultivation of the intelligence. We had blundered through, but instinct failed us whenever a choice had

to be made between two clear lines of action, and because of this we found ourselves in a dangerous state of drift. Mr. Fisher had already addressed a meeting in the same hall during the afternoon, but the zeal of the educationalist overcame all difficulties. He drew a contrast between goods of the mind and material goods. In regard to the latter, the more given to one man the less remained for others, but with the goods of the mind it was the reverse, for the greater the extent to which learning was conveyed to one set of men, the more there was available for others, for education propagated itself, and every educated man and woman became a center of illumination.

He reviewed the work of the association, concerning which he had obviously intimate and detailed knowledge. He warned the association not to sacrifice quality to too rapid extension. He then proceeded to remind members of the evangelical side of their work, and here he came to the heart of his discourse, to the thing he really cared about. He had given to the nation a great education act which might be made or marred in its administration, and in the nature of things he was anxious that it should be administered sympathetically and with understanding. One felt that he was appealing through the Workers Educational Association to the great mass of the electorate to give the act a chance.

### England's Future in Schools

Every locality got the education it deserved, he said, and in the coming municipal elections it should be seen that no candidate was elected who was not a zealous educationist. He invited electors to ask themselves whether the classes were too large in their towns; whether the teachers were efficient and adequately paid; whether the buildings were suitable; whether there was reasonable opportunity for children of ability to secure places in the secondary school; whether there was a sufficient number of secondary schools, and what chance there was for an intelligent boy or girl to get to the university. No interest should rank before education, for it was in the schools that the future of England was being unfolded. Hitherto the country had only tolerated education, and because of that large sections of the community never came to know the true quality and potency of the world, or the splendors of a great civilization, and the great heritage of intellectual power.

Mr. Fisher carried his audience with him throughout his speech, and received a great ovation, but before Mr. Frank Hodges had uttered half a dozen words, one became conscious of a subtle change in the atmosphere. The great majority of those gathered in the hall were manual workers. Mr. Fisher had spoken many noble words, but they were the words of a man who moved in a sphere far removed from theirs, a man who, for all his sympathy, could not put himself in tune

with their experiences nor establish contact with their inarticulate aspirations. In Frank Hodges, however, they saw one of themselves, one who had lived their life, knew their difficulties, and spoke the language of their own hearts. From that moment the meeting was alive.

Certain remarks made by previous speakers had implied that the workers themselves were indifferent to education. This Mr. Hodges indignantly denied. What was true, he said, was that the educational desires of the workers were limited on the one hand by the amount of energy left to them after the performance of their daily task, and on the other by the rigid limitations of the institutions that provided education.

### Tragedy of Uneducated Democracies

Sometimes he felt it would be better to concentrate upon the education of the future generation rather than that the present generation should waste time in gratifying their own thwarted educational desires. But men must have knowledge, and women must have knowledge, and the Labor movement would only be successful in so far as it rested upon an educated working class. With Russia plainly in his thoughts Mr. Hodges spoke of the tragedies of uneducated democracies, unstable, faltering and hasty. It was not enough to have a few brilliant leaders; the general mass of the people must be educated, for education was the only corrective to anti-social tendencies; and what the Labor movement had most to fear today was the anti-social tendencies in its own midst.

Mr. Hodges called attention to the new temper springing up among the people, the desire to feel the fullness of manhood and womanhood and to enjoy its responsibilities, all of which was contained in the demand for status. This temper had been largely fostered by the association but was in advance of most of the educational institutions which, except in isolated instances, were not grappling with it. Yet it was essential that these institutions should open out to the new ideals, which would not be thwarted. He hinted that Oxford and Cambridge were probably too old to adapt themselves, and would perhaps crack up if they attempted it, but he was more optimistic concerning the newer universities.

He returned once again to the education of the children, which, he repeated, was the thing that most mattered. The present Labor leaders might make mistakes and might fail, but, given an adequate educational system, there would arise another generation which would not fail.

### WORLD CHURCH CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, New York.—A preliminary meeting to arrange for a world conference of all Christian churches will be held next year, probably at Geneva, Switzerland, the North American Council to propagate a Union of all Christian communions decided in a meeting here yesterday.

## NATIONAL LABOR PARTY IS PLAN

Convention to Meet in Chicago  
Will Be Addressed by Representatives of the Non-Partisan  
League and Farmers Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Delegates from Labor unions throughout the country will gather in convention here tomorrow for the purpose of forming a National Labor Party. Frank J. Esper, secretary of the organization committee, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that 1300 delegates were expected to attend.

John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the steel strike committee, who was instrumental in forming the Chicago Labor Party and was its first candidate for Mayor of Chicago, is expected to be one of the prominent figures in the convention. The movement to form a National Labor Party was opposed by the American Federation of Labor at its recent convention, and the present party is being organized independently of the national Labor organization. Max J. Hayes, of Cleveland, Ohio, a former member of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, will be chairman.

The first day will be devoted mainly to the development of committees and it is not expected that all the delegates will arrive before Monday, when the real convention work will be put under way.

A mass meeting will be held on Sunday for the purpose of protesting against the injunction issued by A. B. Anderson, judge of the United States District Court at Indianapolis, Indiana, against the coal strike leaders.

During the Labor Party convention a representative of the Non-Partisan League will speak, as will also representatives of the National Wholesale Cooperative Societies of America, and a representative of the Farmers National Council, Mr. Esper said. The Non-Partisan League, cooperative societies, and a number of other organizations will send fraternal delegates. The Farmers National Council is scheduled to hold a joint meeting here with officers of the National Wholesale Cooperative Societies today to discuss the matter of bringing about united action between the farmers' cooperative movement and the cooperative societies.

Miss Alice A. Randolph, secretary of the woman's section of the Labor Party, announced that among the delegates to the convention would be Miss Margaret Bonfield, representing the British Labor Party, and Mrs. Rose Henderson, representing the Canadian Labor Party.

## How do laundries keep track of your goods?



"WHY do laundries mark each piece?" asks a Newton woman. For the same reason that we put an address on an envelope when we drop it in the postoffice. Without an identification mark it would never arrive at its destination.

Think of from 20,000 to 100,000 pieces of all kinds being received in a laundry, going in different directions for different processes, and it will give you some idea of the problem of the laundry of correctly identifying these goods so that they will be returned to their owners.

Let us not forget along with this that the work on these goods is largely handwork. That means the laundry has the human element primarily to contend with. You housewives who have only one or two maids to look after know how difficult it is always to have things run smoothly. With more, your difficulties increase.

Is it any wonder then that once in a while some article is sent to you that may not be yours? If only each of you would always return that article promptly, these occasional errors would be straightened out ever so much more quickly.

Checking the lists made out by customers when sending their packages, I find many errors, which are the basis for many unjust claims.

If the customer with one bundle finds it difficult not to make errors, multiply this operation many times and you have the laundry's problem.

The progressive laundries that I am working with are doing their best to increase their efficiency and that is why they have been asking for your suggestions and ideas.

I am going to tell you who they are, pretty soon.

Thomas Dreier

(Look in your paper a week from today for report No. 10)

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## AUSTRALIA RATIFIES TREATY OF PEACE

Country Must Share War Cost, Says Mr. Hughes, Because Armistice Was Based on Points Restricting Claims

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The different viewpoints of President Wilson and the Australian Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, which were revealed at the Peace Conference in Paris, were recalled in the House of Representatives during the debate that preceded the ratification of the Peace Treaty. In taking part in the debate, Mr. Hughes said that owing to the armistice terms being based on President Wilson's 14 points, the Allies were restrained from demanding that Germany pay the entire cost of the war, as the 14 points did not guarantee any more than the reparation of actual damage done by Germany. In consequence Australia must bear the whole of her war expenditures, which amount to a total of a little over \$2,000,000,000. Hughes said that the 14 points represented the capitalized value of reparation, pensions, and similar expenses.

### Prime Minister's Protest

Mr. Hughes said that he along with the rest of the world was surprised to learn that instead of unconditional surrender, as in the cases of Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria, the terms of the armistice had been settled on the basis of the 14 points in dealing with Germany. At the same time he entered a vigorous protest on behalf of Australia, pointing out that her interests were not guaranteed, her rights of self-government menaced in the islands which were the gateways to her citadel, and no provision made for the payment of an indemnity by Germany. The note of the Allies to the Germans on November 5, 1918, had not only settled the terms of the armistice, but of the Peace Treaty as well, consequently when the Dominions came to the Peace Conference they found that the most important matters had been settled without their being consulted.

During his speech the Prime Minister said, "Australia, after fighting for four and one-half years, made such sacrifices that all her reasonable claims should have been satisfied. I do not say, I have never said, that President Wilson's 14 points prevented us from getting them, I said they did not guarantee them. They guaranteed France Alsace-Lorraine, and they guaranteed to other nations many things in black and white, but to us they guaranteed nothing. I wish to show to this House and to this country how those 14 points hampered and limited us right through these negotiations, and what price we, and the world, had to pay for their adoption. I am one of the first to recognize the many and great services President Wilson has done for the world, and what America has done in this war; but I am one of those who believe that had America had a chance to express her opinion she would have been, like ourselves, for a victorious peace, rather than a peace on the basis of the 14 points."

### Australia a Nation

"It was abundantly evident to my colleague and myself," said Mr. Hughes, "as well as to the representatives of the other dominions, that if the Peace Conference was to complete the peace terms to the satisfaction of Australia, then Australia must have separate representation. Consider the circumstances of this Empire, its vastness, the diversity of interests which it covers; consider its geographical, industrial, and political, and you will see that no one could speak for Australia, but those who speak on her behalf. Britain could not, in the very nature of things, speak for us, because she had very many interests concerned. It was, therefore, necessary, and this applied to the other dominions as well as ourselves, that we should be represented not as at first suggested, in a British panel, taking our place in rotation, but that we should have distinct representation with every other belligerent nation. This was at length accepted, and to Australia and to every one of the self-governing dominions separate representation was conceded, to us was given recognition of Australia as a Nation. We entered the family of nations on a footing of equality."

With regard to reparation the American delegation took the view that the acceptance of the 14 points by the Allies showed that they had renounced the right to present a bill for the general cost of the war, and could ask for nothing more than compensation for wrongs sustained through breaches of international law. To the end they persisted in this attitude, and ultimately the Reparation Commission made a report from which I was the only dissident. However, the Council of Four did not accept the commission's report, but drew up a scheme itself which is embodied in the Treaty, and under their scheme the costs of the war are omitted so that at one stroke over \$1,750,000,000 was struck from our claim which must be borne by our population of 5,000,000 people. Possibly we may receive before April, 1921, anything from \$24,000,000 to \$38,000,000; how much we will get afterwards I cannot say, as the rest of the payment will be spread over 30 years."

### Germany Can Pay More

Mr. Hughes insisted that the calculations of the power of Germany to pay, made by some Englishmen and some members of other nationalities, had been very much below what he thought fair and possible, and he contended that the verdict of years to come would bear him out by showing that Germany could have paid very much more than the Allies asked. Of all the nations that entered this terrible war, Germany was better equipped commercially to carry it on with the least financial loss, and she is the best equipped now to recover, as she is the best organized nation of the world.

"I leave that now with this parting observation," said Australia's Prime Minister, "that if this peace be just it is not unjust to Germany. It is very unjust to us, a young community like this, to have literally to go out and fight the battle for our very existence, whose people demand the highest standard of life and are determined to have it, and yet are oppressed with this intolerable burden of debt. This peace is not a harsh peace for Germany, whatever may be said to the contrary, and it is not a just peace for us. Is the Treaty worthy of the sacrifice made to achieve that victory, are the fruits of victory worthy, measured by the test of national safety, liberty, and the ideals of our boys? On the whole, I say, heartily yes; for Australia is safe and free. So the sacrifice has not been in vain; and looking back on the record, we can see that they have made a name for Australia which will never die. Our only hope is that we shall ever strive to emulate the deeds of those who have given us liberty and safety, and resolve to be worthy of them and what they have done for us."

The Prime Minister's speech was very well received, and after a short debate both Houses of the Federal Parliament ratified the Peace Treaty without amendment.

## BRITISH TRIBUTE TO BELGIAN JUDGES

LONDON, England.—The Lord Chancellor, the Treasurer of Gray's Inn, presided recently at a banquet given by the Benchers at Gray's Inn Hall in honor of delegates from the Supreme Court of Belgium and its Bench. The Belgian Ambassador was present and there was a distinguished gathering of judges and representatives of the legal profession to pay honor to Mr. Van Iseghem (Premier President de la Cour de Cassation) and his colleagues. In giving the toast of "The Bench of Belgium," the Lord Chancellor said there had been periods in British history in which judges had taken decisions and incurred risks in the cause of freedom, but there never had been a time when they were brought face to face with such a crisis as beset the courts of justice when an invader set his iron heels in their land. Their colleagues from Belgium were confronted with that supreme crisis. When their country was so monstrously invaded they had to take a swift decision—whether it was in the interests of their country that they should continue to discharge their judicial function. They decided—and in his judgment they decided rightly—in the first place that they should preserve some degree of protection to their unhappy countrymen. For a considerable period they had discharged their judicial functions in circumstances of difficulty, humiliation, and even personal risk.

But an even more critical choice was soon to be presented. A very few of their countrymen were seduced by German propaganda. The judges of the court took cognizance of the actions of these traitors. Three judges of that court were flung into jail, and there never was one judge of all those welcomed that evening who did not proclaim that they would never be the vengeful creatures of a military autocracy. The courts met in association, and with one voice declared their own dissolution, and the court was reconstituted on that day when the King and Queen of the Belgians rode into the first considerable Belgian town recovered from the Germans. Their guests had not only enriched the historical records of their own country but they had added immortal luster to the judicial office, and in so doing they had strengthened the cause of civilization itself.

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## COMPENSATION BILL FOR PUNJAB RIOTS

Sir William Vincent Says Measure Will Prevent Officers Concerned Being Liable to Suits Brought by Malicious Persons

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—When the Imperial Legislative Council met recently at Simla, the public galleries were well filled in expectation of an interesting debate on the indemnity Bill. The object of the measure is to indemnify officers of the government and other persons for acts done, bona fide, in the course of martial law during the recent disorders, and to provide for the continuance of sentences passed. The statement of reasons of the bill says that such legislation is inevitable after a period of martial law if officers called on to discharge onerous duties in time of emergency are to receive reasonable protection. The bill provides that no civil or criminal suit shall lie in any court of law against any such officer for any action done during martial law, provided that he acted in good faith and in the reasonable belief that his action was necessary. It further lays down that any person confined by sentence under martial law shall continue to be so confined until the sentence expires or he is discharged by lawful authority, and that compensation shall be paid to any person whose property was taken or used by the government during the disturbed period.

### Promptness Under Martial Law

In the course of a long speech in defense of the bill, Sir William Vincent said: "Wherever martial law is declared, as it was recently in the Punjab, it inevitably follows that speedy and decisive action has to be taken by the executive officers of the government for the restoration of order. Not only does this responsibility lie directly on the military commander, but also on those who are subordinate to him. It is just and proper, though not necessarily legal, is taken by the authorities. They cannot possibly, in such circumstances, wait to examine the law and see whether what they propose to do is strictly legal or not. Delay at such a time is fatal. The authorities and the officers concerned have to act at once; indeed the meaning of martial law is that it confers powers to maintain order at the cost of life or property."

In proof of the constitutional nature of the bill, Sir William quoted from Dicey, and in contradiction of the opinion held in certain quarters that the issue of summary orders under martial law had necessitated undue harshness and severity, he quoted from the orders passed under martial law in the name of Col. Frank Johnson.

In emphasizing the right of officers concerned in the suppression of the Punjab riots to protection, Sir William stated that he was not concerned with the question whether the government had been justified in proclaiming martial law, the decision on the matter must rest with the Commission of Inquiry. Irrespective of such questions the said officers had a right to protection whether martial law was necessary or not, they were bound to give effect to the orders issued.

Describing the procedure of the summary courts appointed under martial law in the Punjab, Sir William said that normally such courts dealt only with cases connected with the disturbances and that in the case of the Punjab riots the duties of the summary courts had been confined to this class of disturbance. He pointed out

that many of the men arrested on serious charges were now under confinement, and unless their confinement was ratified in some manner, their continued detention in jail was illegal. In fact, from the date on which martial law expired, he said, their only justification for retaining these men in custody was their intention to introduce an act of this character at the earliest opportunity.

### Committee of Inquiry Appointed

Sir William proceeded to explain the bill, clause by clause. Passing over clause one, and proceeding to clause two, he said, "That clause indemnifies any officer of the government, whether civil or military, from any action, civil or criminal, in respect of any matter or thing done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order." He added that the governing words of this section lay in the proviso which ran: "Provided that such officer or person has acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that his action was necessary for the said purposes." The Government of India had decided, he said, to appoint a committee to inquire into these disturbances, and their action on the report of that committee would not be limited or barred by the act. The act simply dealt with suits and legal proceedings and what it sought to do was to protect bona fide action taken with a reasonable belief in its necessity for the suppression of disorder and not any action taken male fide or without strong reason.

Sir William went on to say that there had been among many loyal citizens grave apprehensions as to the correctness of the convictions and the justice of the sentences passed under martial law, in the Punjab. In this connection he said: "To meet these apprehensions the Government of India has decided to have all these cases examined and revised by two judges of the High Court, one being an Indian and one being a European. In order that they may recommend to His Excellency the Viceroy such action as they think fit, either in the direction of remitting or commuting sentences, or any other such action as they may think desirable."

The bill was introduced then, he added, because if not passed immediately, it left the officers concerned liable to suits at the instigation of any malicious person. Further, if the council did not validate the detention in jail of the criminals referred to, the government would have to release a large body of dangerous offenders.

### Position of Officers

In conclusion, Sir William said: "The young military officer does not know whether martial law has been rightly or wrongly proclaimed. His one object is to perform his duty. . . . Let each member visualize to himself what his position would be, faced with these difficulties, often with insufficient forces at his disposal to cope with disorders, doing what he thinks to be his duty, and then being penalized and held liable to prosecution and persecution afterward for no reason whatsoever. . . . I have endeavored to avoid saying anything which might promote racial ill-feeling and I would ask the honorable members who follow me to follow the same course."

## LIQUOR TRADE POINTS REFUTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—The Strength of Britain Movement has issued a reply to the "Ten points" of the wine and spirit trade defense fund which was recently published, denying each point and giving evidence in support of each denial. The Anti-Saloon League of America should be of enormous assistance to temperance reformers in the United Kingdom, knowing as it now does, every move that the liquor interests can, and probably will, make in defense of their trade.



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## CONTROL OF STATE SERVANTS FAULTY

New Zealand Will Have to Change to Non-Political Control of the Public Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—"Non-political control of the public service" was one of the planks of the platform of the "Reform" government when it took office in New Zealand in 1912 and New Zealand has learned much since then.

The Dominion has very many public servants, in proportion to population, and the number grows with each extension of the state services. The railwaymen and the postal and telegraph men are all employees of the State. We have state insurance, state development of water power and construction of railways, roads, and bridges, state supervision of industry and export, a state advances department, and a dozen other branches of state activity, in addition to the government departments common to most countries.

The Reform Party in 1912 talked of the perils of political patronage, hinted rather vaguely at graft and corruption, and demanded that the public service should be controlled by independent commissioners instead of by ministers responsible to Parliament. In truth there was scarcely any trace of actual corruption under the old system. But the proposal that ministers and politicians should be kept clear of the appointment of persons to salaried positions under the State and of the arrangement of salaries and promotions seemed to have merit.

### System Unsuccessful

It was generally recognized that the state departments had a tendency to become water-tight and to work independently of one another. Exchanges of officers were rare and duplication of work was not infrequent. The commissioners, it was argued, would be able to remove these disadvantages, secure economy and efficiency, reward merit and systematize promotion. A Public Service Board, consisting of three commissioners was appointed by the new government, and to this board was handed the control of the state departments with the exception of the Railway Department, which was to have an expert general manager imported from England.

The commissioner system has not been a success, and it must be swept away or reformed drastically during the next year or two; probably it will disappear—and the departments will revert to the control of the ministers of the day, who may elect to retain an appointments board intrusted with the duty of filling vacancies in the service. The Post and Telegraph Department was taken out of the hands of the commissioners last year.

One of the commissioners resigned in order to take control of the Public Trust Office, a big state department which will act as agent or trustee for any citizen and at present controls funds and estates to the value of over \$20,000,000. This officer has since recommended that his department

shall be removed from the control of the Public Service Board, on the ground that commissioner control "impedes the safe and efficient conduct of the department" and is "wholly unsuitable in its application to a business office." This is the judgment of an expert, who would rather have his department controlled officially by a minister than by a non-political independent commissioner.

### Failure of Control

The failure of non-political control of the public service is not to be explained in two words. The commissioners were able men, and they did not lack authority. They were entirely free of political control, their appointments being terminable only by resolution of Parliament. Any attempt by politicians to influence them in the discharge of their duties was an offense punishable in the courts.

But the system, as its opponents pointed out in 1912, had grave defects. A state department today in New Zealand works in accordance with policies laid down for it by Parliament and a ministerial head; it is under the direct control of a permanent head, who may be a manager or an under-secretary; but appointments, salaries, and promotions are controlled by the Public Service Board. Experience showed quickly that the Minister must be allowed a decisive voice in the appointment of the permanent head, since that officer would be concerned with matters of policy, and policy was the domain of the government of the day.

### Weaknesses of System

The position then was that the permanent head, while responsible for the work of his department, had no control over appointments and promotions. He could make recommendations to the commissioners, but these officers were not bound to give attention to his particular needs, and as a matter of practice they tended to work under broad rules. Thus if department X required an accountant, the commissioners would fix a salary, call for applications and make an appointment, having selected the best accountant they could get for the money. But he might prove to be totally unsuitable for the particular job in department X. The weaknesses of the system in this respect are apparent.

The commissioners could not possibly have intimate knowledge of all the departments within their sphere. This being recognized, they laid down rules for their own guidance. The rules could not give latitude to heads of departments. The act under which the commissioners worked had provided for an appeal board, in order that every public servant might be able to secure redress if injustice had been done him. The existence of this appeal board was an additional reason why the commissioners must work on broad lines and stick to rules, with consequent disregard of the personal equation.

### A Ridiculous Situation

The outcome of all this was a ridiculous situation, for when the commissioners were asked, "Can a member of the public service be dismissed for inefficiency?" they had to rule, "Not unless the

inefficiency is the result of his own fault." In other words, a man could be dismissed if he were insubordinate; but he could not be dismissed if his inefficiency were due to unfitness for his job. He could be transferred to another job; but if he were superseded when promotions were being made he would have a right of appeal. Thus the commissioner was not in the position of a private employer, who can dismiss an incompetent employee without being prepared to give exact reasons backed by evidence.

A return to ministerial control will not mean that New Zealand is satisfied with the old system. It obviously is not desirable that a Minister, who is merely a politician, with voters and a party to please, should have the decisive voice in appointments and promotions in a department employing hundreds or even thousands of persons.

On the other hand, the Minister must be responsible to Parliament for the efficiency of his department, and to that end he must have authority, to be exercised through the permanent head. The ideal system probably would be to have each department running under a manager, who would take his policy from the Minister and then be responsible for efficient administration. But it does not seem practicable to give the head of a state department the right to appoint, promote and dismiss employees, and, lacking that power, the officer does not secure for the State the sort of business efficiency that a private employer is able to command.

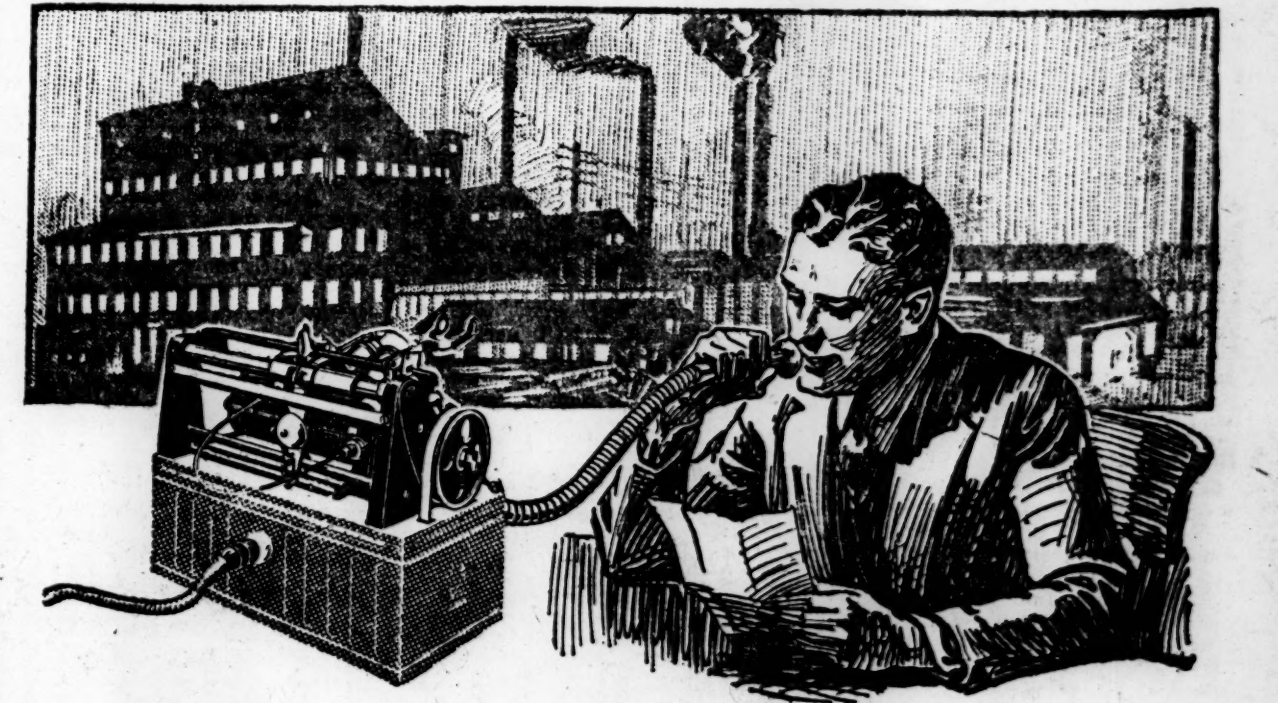
The problem is not solved, and that is one reason why a section of the New Zealand people, outside the ranks of the Labor-Socialists, watch the extension of state activities with some disapproval. They admit that where the state departments meet private enterprise, as in the case of state insurance, the standard of efficiency is high; but they fear state monopolies.

## INCREASED PRODUCTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, speaking in Glasgow recently, said that if the basic idea of the League of Nations was applied to industries they would get rid of many troubles. They had set up an International Labor convention, and they hoped thereby to secure the raising of Labor conditions throughout the world. Some sections of the community, Sir Robert remarked, advocated a 'canny' policy, but such, he declared, would not only make it impossible to better the standard of life, but would ruin any chance of maintaining the present standard. More must be produced than before the war, he declared. Nothing would so quickly ruin the country as a 'canny' policy, and it would bring misery to every man, woman, and child.

Turning to the question of transport, Sir Robert Horne said that the government had a great responsibility, as there was a lack of efficient transport. Sir Eric Geddes, if he got the opportunity, would work a miracle with transport. Employers must adopt newer methods and increase the amount of mechanical power for the workers. With mutual trust and confidence, industries would progress by leaps and bounds.



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## CAPE TOWN GIVEN WAR IMPRESSIONS

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts Says War Was Fought for Ideals and These Were Victorious, While Brute Force Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—At a recent meeting in the Cape Town City Hall, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts declared that 20 years ago, and less, they were all very complacent and satisfied that great progress and prosperity lay before the world. But what had happened since? They had passed through the greatest change the world had ever known. Great as the calamity had been it had nevertheless taught lessons of the greatest value. Systems of government which had lasted for 1000 years had been swept away, as in the case of Germany, Russia, Turkey, and such of the kind that remained were tottering to their fall. They saw the old military and economic systems disappearing and new ones taking their place.

If he were asked to say what he considered was of the deepest and greatest significance in the recent war, it would be the testimony which it paid to the moral and spiritual values of life, and unless that were realized the true significance of the world war would not be grasped. The modern German State for the past two or three generations had been built on the assumption that power was everything, and that if it could get into its hands sufficient power, it could hack its way through and build up the greatest structure that human history had ever seen.

### A German Experiment

That was a German experiment. They knew that that experiment had been tried on a scale much greater than would ever have been thought possible, and they knew what it had led to. The Germans were not the only people to blame for what had happened. They knew that there was a time when Germany was on a very different path. It was the Teutonic race that lifted the torch of the spirit, for they were the movers in the great Protestant Reformation. The great writers of Germany became a beacon light for the whole world, and some of their names would always remain among the glories of human thought and literature.

But a change came over the scene. Prussia had been very successful in stealing and poaching—she had tried an experiment which had always been successful, so she thought it could be tried more and more, and when Bismarck became the supreme ruler there, he tried it on a gigantic scale. All the great philosophers were forgotten, the time of idealism had passed and a period of materialism had set in, enforced by a thought from England where Darwin had commenced to set up a new view of the world. A fundamental idea of his was that organic progress took place through a severe struggle for existence, in which only the strongest and fittest survived.

### Darwinism in Germany

Now, this idea of Darwinism was carried over to Germany and was accepted by the investigators and thinkers there in its crudest form—in a form which Darwin certainly never intended, with the result that it came to be applied in Germany, not only to the struggle for existence among the lower animals but ruthlessly in every department of activity and thought. It was thought that, Darwinism being true, it was true also for the state, and that the state could only exist by beating down its fellows and thus emerging successfully from the struggle for existence. This system remained with them, not as a mere dream, or as an ideal, they wanted to try it as a big experiment. It had been tried and had been the most awful experiment in the history of the human race.

"We knew," he declared, "how it had panned out; they stopped at nothing. They thought that, if it was a struggle for existence, and the strongest was to survive, they must not be held back by any qualms of conscience, but must press through so that they might stand out as the survivors in the field of existence among the nations. Yes, the experiment was tried, and, if the war had meant anything at all, it meant the complete defeat of such an idea and the complete failure of that great experiment in materialism. The great armies had gone, the vast machine, erected with millions of money collected during generations, all that vast experiment in materialism had gone, we hoped, for ever."

### Conscience of World Aroused

Proceeding, General Smuts said that a great question was whether there was something in the heart and the nature of things that was akin to the best and the holiest in us, or was it brute force that ruled? Once more the answer had been given and had proved that the victory was not with the strong, and that the crude views of Darwin did not apply to the realms of true ideas, but rather that victory was with the finer and nobler dictates of human nature.

"They knew how weak our side was when the war started," he said, "how entirely unorganized we were, with the German armies beating their way through, but the conscience of the world was aroused and one nation after the other jumped in, until, finally, that great host of Germany was beaten down and the subtler and finer elements of human nature conquered.

### Ideals Won War

"We fought this war for ideals. Our program was one of the great ideals—we wanted liberty, self-government and freedom for our citizens to develop, not merely as a link in the

state, but on the lines of their own spiritual destiny and their capacity. Those ideals were what won the war." Many times he had expressed his regret that, at the end of the war, these formulas were not written down in the Peace Treaty, but human nature proved too weak, and he felt that it would take a long time yet to win the last fight in the war of the human race. He fought hard at Paris and in many other theaters in order to translate into that Treaty those ideals to which he had referred, but it did not come about, and now he thought that Treaty was a hard and very terrible document. It was not a case of merits or deserts. He had always held the view that peace treaties did not matter so much—it was the great results which mattered.

## PREPARATIONS FOR FRESH OUTBREAK

Portuguese Monarchists Said to Be Awaiting Opportunity for Launching Their Effort

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LISBON, Portugal—Everybody knows that for some time past the Monarchists have been making their preparations for what appears to be a new uprising, and that they now only await a suitable opportunity for launching their effort. Whether such opportunity will be presented or not remains to be seen, but the plotters are pinning their faith on the Symplicists and the Bolsheviks who seem to be going strongly for the time being and are said to be in possession of large supplies of money—in the paper of various countries.

### Items of Monarchist Plot News

are continually in circulation, and it is made to appear that the Royalists have of late been associating themselves closely with various political personages who were connected with Mr. Sidonio Pais.

### Royalist Scheme Confused

Most well-informed observers come to the conclusion that the Royalist scheme, whatever it may be, is in a somewhat scattered and confused state. There have been various suggestions in recent times that Dom Manoel must be considered out of it, and that he actually is, disappointed and being expressed that he did not make his appearance on the occasion of the rising in the north early in the year.

### Story of Landing

One of the extreme variations of the story insisted that Dom Manoel had come to Portugal in a yacht escorted by British cruisers, and this was a favorite version, indicating that the former king had the support and sympathy of the allied powers, which was everything. Nearly all versions agreed on the place in Portugal where he landed from a small boat at night, being received by loyal and distinguished friends of the cause and departing thence by automobile. The story as presented was all ready for

the films and could not have been better done. It was the kind of story that may have had something to do with the early successes of the Royalists.

Recently it was stated with some show of definiteness that Dom Manoel had finally renounced all intention of prosecuting his claims to the Portuguese throne, but since then a denial of this has been issued. It is pointed out by some of his partisans that a moment's thought would give the true explanation of his non-appearance at the beginning of the year, in that he was then in England, and that he could only make a success of things if he had the assistance or sympathy of the allied powers, victorious as they were, especially England and Italy, which for various obvious reasons could not be given at that time or now either; that, as Dom Manoel personally and as a possible king had the sympathy of the Allies more than any other person, and, as no Royalist endeavor could completely succeed unless it were to some extent supported by the said allies, Dom Manoel was the only man. This seems a fair argument, but it is hardly to be doubted that with the people, if they count, Dom Manoel has lost something through his absence on that occasion nearly a year ago.

## NATURALIZATION OF GERMANS IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CALCUTTA, India—At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, in reply to a question as to the intentions of the Government of India regarding the naturalization of Germans in India, Sir William Vincent replied: "The only change in the law of naturalization which the Government of India has in view is that contained in the bill to amend the Indian Naturalization Act, 1912, which was introduced in this council on September 3, 1919. Section 2 of section 3 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1918, permits in exceptional cases only, during a period of ten years after the war, the grant of certificates of naturalization in the United Kingdom to subjects of countries which were at war with His Majesty at the time of the passing of the act. That provision of the law does not, apparently, apply to India, but the Government of India has adopted the same policy.

The result is that any application in India by a German for a certificate of naturalization will, during a period of 10 years after the war, be refused unless the applicant (a) has served in His Majesty's forces or in the forces of any of His Majesty's allies, or of any country acting in naval or military cooperation with His Majesty; or (b) is a member of a race or community known to be opposed to the enemy government; or (c) was at birth a British subject.

### SINN FEIN JOURNAL REVIVED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland—A new Sinn Fein weekly journal has made its appearance. Old Ireland, as it is called, states in its first number that it will stand first, last, and all the time for Irish independence and the defense of the Irish Nation. It will, it says, give its vigorous support to the interests of the Irish language and culture. Its "Irish policy" is summed up in education and Irish and democratic propaganda to "liberate East Ulster from the ignorance and prejudice imposed by the capitalist British ruling caste." There is nothing to distinguish the paper from New Ireland, which was one of the Sinn Fein organs suppressed, though from the style of its printing and the quality of paper it would appear that it is not turned out by the same press.

## BRITAIN CONSIDERS A LEVY ON CAPITAL

Alternative to a Levy Would Be Heavy Taxation Spread Over a Long Period of Years to Stabilize Finances

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—Finance must enter largely into whatsoever shape the League of Nations assumes. Money will be required for a wide variety of objects connected with the League. The people of Great Britain have hardly gone so far as to discuss how or whence the funds shall be provided. National contributions might not be acceptable in the eyes of those to whom the League presents difficulties so insuperable as to make its birth doubtful value.

The business man is inclined to regard it as rather idealistic and therefore impracticable, and although he readily recognizes the need in his own profession for imagination and breadth of view, he is not always so willing to apply his business axioms to his politics. The League of Nations' appeal to financial well-being, besides that of the social common weal, will have to be forcibly stated in order that it may claim the adherence of a multitude who are at present lukewarm on the point. Substantial monetary backing is of such importance that a majority vote of the world is almost vital to the success of the scheme, but its supporters entertain little doubt on this head, although they admit that to obtain equitable distribution of the liability will demand skill, patience, and vision.

### Italy's Proposed Levy

Italy's intention to put into operation a plan of taxation amounting really to a levy on capital, has been indefinitely postponed owing to strong opposition from certain bankers and financiers. It is stated that this has caused general disappointment. The spirit of self-sacrifice has burned with peculiar brightness in Italy during the war, and but lately the King of that country declared that there was nothing Italy would refuse to undergo in order that the highest gain might be reaped from the coming of peace. The levy would take a graduated form, of course, and its incidence would doubtless be studied with keen interest by the other nations to whom the possibility of some such legislation has been present for three years past.

In the United Kingdom, Cabinet ministers have trifled with the matter, though in a way which has left the country uncertain either of their intentions or their convictions. It was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor recently that the British Treasury has raised by 1 per cent the rates of interest that it is prepared to pay for loans, and the step is regarded as a warning that all is not happy with the national finances. The Victory and Funding loans are not yet three months old, but already the rumor runs that still another loan may be necessary to place the exchequer upon a perfectly sound foundation. As a popular loan appears to be out of the question, talk revives of a possible levy on capital, although upon this point it is a singular commentary that the quotations of all gilt-edged stocks are steadily improving in the stock exchange markets.

### Heavy Taxation Is Alternative

The alternative to a capital levy is, of course, heavy taxation over a long period of years. To raid men's re-

sources nowadays would mean to raise an immediate barrier against enterprise the world over. From all quarters there come insistent and reasonable competitors for capital that shall repair, build up, restore the roads made by war. The United States is now the natural bourne whither financiers resort for capital, but the British public has money enough for current expenses, and to spare for investments—a fact of which the loan merchants and the company promoters are alertly cognizant.

There is, today, a Chinese Government issue of 8 per cent sterling treasury notes, 1925-1929, offered at 98. These bonds were issued originally to Vickers, Ltd., the famous armament firm, by the Chinese Government, in payment for commercial aeroplanes, with the necessary aerodromes, hangars, etc. The notes constitute a direct and unconditional obligation of the Chinese Government, and are considered an excellent investment of their kind. In fact, the ordinary investor rubs his eyes in astonishment that the Chinese Government should pay such generous terms. Domestic or other public issues, domestic, colonial and foreign, are being offered every week, and good-class preferences can be obtained to yield 7½ per cent on the money. A levy on capital would prevent subscription to such offers. Commerce would be crippled in Australia, Belgium, the Cape—everywhere. Obviously one cannot take up shares if the government first takes away the money.

### Drawbacks to a Levy

"The drawbacks to a levy," says Mr. Hartley Withers, one of the soundest and clearest financial publicists in the country, "are very considerable. In the first place, I have not seen any really practicable scheme of redeeming debt by means of a levy on capital. In so far as the levy is paid in the form of surrendered war loan, it is simple enough. In so far as it is paid in other securities (e. g., mining shares, blue china, pearl necklace, Chippendale sideboard, and a doubtful Titian) or mortgages on land or other forms of property, it is difficult to see how the assets acquired by the State through the levy could be distributed among the debtholders whom it is proposed to pay off." He declares ("War-Time Financial Problems") that a great injustice would surely be involved by laying the whole burden of this oppressive levy upon owners of accumulated property, so penalizing those who save capital for the community and letting off those who squander their incomes.

The subject goes very close to the heart of international finance, and its consideration calls for the serious thought of all the minded people who

do (as well as those who do not) realize the obligations and responsibilities which the possession of wealth lays upon them. Therefore it is that the experience of Italy, if she carries out her intention, would be of profound interest to the other nations upon which the financial problems of peace are pressing heavily at this present time.

## GERMAN BUSINESS MEN TO BE ADMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Restrictions imposed by the State Department on the admission of German citizens to the United States have been relaxed to permit the entrance of business representatives, after strict examination. Application for visa must be made to United States diplomatic or consular officers in neutral or allied countries.

The early arrival in the United States of an unofficial mission of reputable business men from Germany to purchase raw materials is expected.

## WOMEN TO OPPOSE SENATOR WADSWORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

UTICA, New York—A recommendation to wage a vigorous campaign against James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, should he seek reelection to the United States Senate, was adopted by the New York League of Women Voters at its convention here. There were two opposing votes and those were cast on the ground of non-partisanship.

The delegates voted also to continue the campaign for the so-called protective legislation for women, including the minimum wage, "health insurance," and the eight-hour day for women workers, all of which were endorsed by the convention.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, elected chairman of the league, succeeding Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, asked for a budget of \$18,000 for the organization's up-state work for the coming year.



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## RELIEF WORK OF FRIENDS IN WAR

## Conference at Baltimore Discloses Accomplishments During Conflict and Plans for Service in Serbia and Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Relief work accomplished by the Friends or Quakers during the war and opportunities for future work were discussed at a recent conference here of representatives of the Friends from all over the United States and Canada as well as overseas. In their résumé of the work already accomplished the Friends stress especially the fact that in 1914 in England and in 1916 in the United States young Friends did not go into the work of relief or reconstruction, in which they rendered efficient aid, for the purpose of escaping military duty. They say that in every American crisis Friends have put their shoulders to exactly the same sort of task, that of alleviating suffering. Chapters of history would reveal such work in the Revolutionary War, that of 1812, of 1860-65, and that of the Franco-Prussian War, they assert.

This relief work started in England in 1914. From August, 1916, until the present time 657 young Friends of America, most of them college men and women, have volunteered for relief work in Europe. They have served under the Red Cross, though as an independent organization. And as their work of gathering lost children from cellars and caves and woods and collecting them into homes; of providing for expectant mothers; making homes for the aged; erecting houses and clearing up ruined villages—of assisting in farming, trying to restock rural districts—of driving ambulances, scrubbing floors, setting in window panes, putting back broken tiles upon ruined roofs—of doing whatever came to hand—as this work closes, another is opening before them which will make an equally important chapter. Thirteen workers have recently been sent into Serbia. In this locality 75,000 children are said to be fatherless and 50,000 without either parent. The Friends' new relief work will look especially toward children. Their want of food and clothes, their malnutrition, the future which faces Europe unless her children are saved to her, this is their special concern. And this concern extends not only to France and Belgium and Serbia and Russia when it is possible, but to those of Germany and Austria as well.

The way of this new work is already effectually opened into Serbia. In Russia it is impossible to do anything at present, except in those two regions into which outposts of relief have been flung of Siberia and Lithuania. Recently Herbert Hoover met in conference nine of the leaders of relief, or service work, as it is now called, and definitely placed in their hands, and in those of American Friends, the task, or opportunity, of undertaking relief work for children of Germany and Austria.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA MAY HAVE NEW PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Encouraged by the success secured by the United Farmers and Labor in both federal and provincial elections held in the country, an active effort is being made to organize a new political party in British Columbia. Since nearly 90 per cent of the population of this province is within organized municipalities, it is not felt that the farmers will play any large part in the political future. The incentive to organize came from the Labor Party and was enthusiastically taken up by a section of the returned soldiers, who are also taking into their camp large numbers of the so-called middle class who are dissatisfied because their salaries have not risen in proportion to the increase in the cost of living.

The new party is still unnamed but will probably be known as the "People's Party," a name which it is felt will attract a large following. Since the returned soldiers form the largest element in its organization one of their number will be named as leader, and Lieut.-Col. W. W. Foster, D. S. O., is already mentioned for the post. A platform is now being drawn up, and will include a measure of nationalization for both the lumber industry and the mining industry of the province. Branches are being established in all the populous centers of the province, and strong efforts are being made to induce the Farmers Institutes, which represent a voting strength of some 10,000 members, to line up with the new political party.

## CANADIAN TRADE IS URGED WITH SIBERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario.—The following extracts from a memorandum on the Russian economic situation and the possibilities for Canadian trade in Siberia has been prepared by the Hon. Raymond Hubbard. It appears in the Weekly Bulletin, the official organ of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

It would seem very desirable that the small beginning which has been made in the introduction of Canadian goods on the Siberian market should be continued. There has been a tendency in Siberia to confuse Canadian goods with those of the United States, classifying them all as American, but it is now known that Canada can supply many classes of manufactured articles of good quality upon conditions which enable her to compete with

any other country. Agricultural machinery, tools of every description, woolen and cotton goods, and good quality enamel ware would appear to be articles in which a permanent Canadian trade can be established, while at the present time there is a demand for manufactured articles of every description.

The great difficulty is the arrangement of terms of payment. Credit is essential, and Canadian manufacturers cannot be expected to supply the necessary credit at their own risk. It is understood that the Siberian Government has arranged for credit in England and the United States, and it would appear that the Siberian Government is anxious to arrange for credit in Canada in the same way. Negotiations are at present proceeding between the financial attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington and the Canadian woolen manufacturers for the purchase of woolen goods to the value of over \$8,000,000, and a representative of the Siberian Government is shortly coming to Ottawa to confer with the Canadian Trade Commission as to how arrangements can be made for the supply of Canadian goods to Siberia. In addition to this it is the intention of the Siberian Government to arrange for the export of raw products, wool, bristles, flax, skins and furs to Canada and other countries in order to establish trade balances abroad. In this connection a special department of foreign trade has been established at Omsk and Vladivostok.

While government cooperation in facilitating the export of Canadian goods to Siberia, and in arranging for the shipment and disposal of Siberian raw products, is at the present time essential, it cannot be too clearly impressed upon Canadian manufacturers that the future of Canadian trade in Siberia does not depend on any government commissions or agencies but on the manufacturers themselves. It is impossible to do business in Russia without a knowledge of the language and of business conditions, and the sooner this knowledge is acquired the better. The allied intervention in Siberia has met with small success because of the lack of people who know how to talk to and deal with Russians. In this respect Germany has enormous advantage, and it is largely on this account that Germany has such a good chance of regaining her old supremacy in Russia. The Baltic provinces contain thousands of German-Russians from which the army of commercial travelers for German firms has been recruited, and unless steps are taken to prevent Germany from recapturing the Russian market there will be assuredly formed a German-Russian combination which before many years are past will be a new menace to the world.

## GOVERNMENT LOAN TO TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. EDMONTON, Alberta.—That government loans to assist teachers in training have proved a marked success, was the statement by the Hon. Geo. P. Smith, Minister of Education, addressing the northern Alberta school teachers convention. "There are now in Alberta 118 students in the normal schools in receipt of loans running from \$200 to \$400 each, and these represent a clear gain in the number of teacher training, it is claimed that without such assistance they would have not been able to take the course. The loaning policy, which it is intended to make permanent, has the advantage of not only giving an additional supply of teachers but of enabling the department to insist upon a higher standard of teacher training. It also gives opportunity for service to large numbers who otherwise would be shut out. The Minister of Education looks upon this as one of the most important and hopeful of recent educational developments in Alberta.

## TRIAL OF "GAZETTE DES ARDENNES"

The first part of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on November 19, 1919.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—What was the part of collaboration of each of the 12 accused in connection with the "Gazette



J. Ch. Millet  
Lassane, on trial

des Ardennes" before the council of war? The two Alsaitians, Prevôt, editor of the "Gazette des Ardennes," and Gassman, in virtue of international law, escape from all punishment, for, before the war, they were German citizens. Gassman, moreover, observed a moderate attitude toward France. Prevôt, on the contrary, who had lived in France in 1912 and 1913, and manifested distinctly francophile sentiments, did not hesitate, as soon as war was declared, to place himself in the pay of Germany, and waged an infamous campaign against France.

The three chief collaborators pursued are Lieutenant Hervé, the teacher, Leblaye, and Massé de la Fontaine, an impecunious journalist.

Hervé was made a prisoner in September, 1916, after, according to evidence, he had surrendered by tying a white flag around his sword, whereas

throw the blame on his superior officer, who, he declared, had ordered him to do so; the President bade him severely "not to sully the name of an officer who died heroically on the field of honor, and who, far from giving the order of surrendering, cried, 'Qui m'aime me salue' (Who loves me follows me), succeeding in escaping from the surrounded French with five other soldiers and officers."

Leblaye's Position. Leblaye, teacher and Socialist candidate at Melun at the last elections, was mobilized in August, 1914, and conducted himself very bravely, as the accusation itself recognizes. He was wounded and made prisoner in 1915, and agreed to be sent on an agricultural exploitation, where the soldiers placed under his orders were all struck by his anti-patriotic attitude.

He offered spontaneously to contribute to the "Gazette des Ardennes," as he believed the Gazette might be an organ of "conciliation between two hostile nations." Questioned by the President, he declared that he

found out too late, at the moment of the Bonnet Rouge affair, that it was an organ of the German staff. He was further confirmed in this opinion at the moment of the German advance in Italy, when he read in a German paper that the staff was thinking of creating in Italy for its propaganda an organ similar to the "Gazette des Ardennes." The President declared: "Your articles are quite clear. Your sympathy for the German people appears

Hervé's Excuses. Questioned as to his contributions to the "Gazette des Ardennes," Hervé declared that by collaborating with a German paper he hoped to obtain secret information which he could bring back to the French Government. Unfortunately, it was proved that he was paid for his articles in the Gazette, and that, moreover, he contributed to the "Faix," a French paper published by the Germans in Berlin.

Also, several of his articles were read in court, one of which, entitled "How the French Respect the Dead," was severely criticized by the President, who declared that it would have been criminal to risk the lives of French soldiers in order to insure sepulture to enemies who had fallen a few yards from their own trenches.

Hervé's explanations appeared very confused, and when criticized for having surrendered himself he tried to

draw the blame on his superior officer, who, he declared, had ordered him to do so; the President bade him severely "not to sully the name of an officer who died heroically on the field of honor, and who, far from giving the order of surrendering, cried, 'Qui m'aime me salue' (Who loves me follows me), succeeding in escaping from the surrounded French with five other soldiers and officers."

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J. Ch. Millet  
Lepers, also accused

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## This Entire Building Devoted Exclusively to Footwear for Men, Women and Children

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Write for our Fall and Winter catalog.



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DETROIT, MICH.

"The House of Flowers" For over fifty years we have supplied flowers to the particular people of Detroit, both while at home and abroad. Our service by wire extends into every city and town in the country, enabling you to remember your friends away as easily as when you are at home.

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Jacob & Van Wormer Co. Interior Decorators. Curtains, Draperies, Floor Coverings, Upholstering, Lamp Shades, Special Furniture. 4th Floor University Building, 19 Grand River Ave., East, DETROIT

WIRICK'S Glove and Hosiery Shop 35 Grand River Ave., West, Detroit, Michigan. CLOVES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. HOSIERY IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS. Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

THE TAILOR-MADE-GIRL CORSET SHOP Corsets to meet your individual requirements. "Anita" and "Tailor-Made-Girl" 135 Farmer St., Shop 12, Detroit

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"Fur headquarters since 1887"

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Himelhoch's DETROIT, MICH.

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For over fifty years we have supplied flowers to the particular people of Detroit, both while at home and abroad. Our service by wire extends into every city and town in the country, enabling you to remember your friends away as easily as when you are at home.

28-28 Broadway, David Whitney Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

The Bluebird Lunch Room Harmonious Surroundings—Courteous Attention. A la carte Service 11:30-7:30. Evening Dinner 5:30-7:30, \$1.00. Special Chicken Dinner Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, \$1.50. 118 Farmer St., Center of Detroit's Shopping District.

Jewelry Exquisite platinum and gold jewelry set with diamonds, sapphires and other precious stones. Flawless Diamonds since 1861.

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THE BLUEBIRD LUNCH ROOM Harmonious Surroundings—Courteous Attention. A la carte Service 11:30-7:30. Evening Dinner 5:30-7:30, \$1.00. Special Chicken Dinner Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, \$1.50. 118 Farmer St., Center of Detroit's Shopping District.

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Sold at Factory-to-You Price Grinnell Bros. Own Make Piano Endorsed by Calve, Gadjki, Nordica and other famous artists. Beautiful, rich toned Grand and Upright Models. Easy payments. Grinnell Brothers 24 STORES, HEADQUARTERS 243-247 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

Walk-Over Boot Shops 153 Woodward Avenue 260 Woodward Avenue 2960 Woodward Ave., Highland Park DETROIT

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MacDiarmid Candies 32 Broadway 211 Woodward Ave., cor. Grand River McMillan Branch, opp. Pontchartrain 747 Woodward Ave., cor. Alexander 1505 Woodward Ave., just below Boulevard DETROIT, MICH.

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Dora Ludwig CORSEY The Little Corset Shop 21 Adams Avenue East Next to Women's Exchange DETROIT



## HELP FOR ALLIES PLEDGED IN BOSTON

Trade Delegates Propose Advance of About \$2,000,000, Subscribed in Much the Same Way as Liberty Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The foreign trade delegates from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, who have been in this country in the interest of obtaining long-term credits to make possible the rehabilitation of industries in France, Italy, and Belgium, obtained pledges of cordial support from bankers and business men of this city before their return to New York yesterday afternoon.

The mission numbers about 100 delegates and clerks, and the theory on which its work is based is that, with present rates of foreign exchange, trade is practically impossible, since the United States dollar is at so great a premium. If the countries of Europe are advanced long-term credits in dollars, it is contended, foreign exchange will eventually return to normal levels, and meantime Europe will be able to buy things which it cannot buy now.

The proposal made is an advance of about \$2,000,000,000 by the people of the United States, subscribed in much the same way as the Liberty loans. The mission includes some prominent European business men. The head of the French delegation, for example, is Eugene Schneider, head of the Creusot gun works in France, where the French "75's" were made. Mr. Schneider is commonly alluded to as the "Carnegie of France." The head of the British delegation is Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K. B. E., M. P., and equally prominent business men are connected with the other delegations.

In addresses here, the visiting Europeans said transportation was the chief need of Europe now, though raw materials and machinery were also very generally required. They laid stress on present excessive transportation rates.

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, in an address at a luncheon given the delegates yesterday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, declared that there was plenty of trade for all countries, and that co-operation was better than competition under present circumstances. The Hon. James Grealey Jenkins spoke along the same line.

It was the view of the visiting delegates that the action of the United States Senate on the Peace Treaty and League Covenant would have no effect on financial relations with Europe.

R. Sanford Riley, president of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from Europe, said there was a great demand abroad for labor-saving machinery and that Germany must not be commercially isolated. Such a course, he said, would be as great a mistake as to send a man to jail for debt.

Mr. Schneider said that France had repudiated Bolshevism and Socialism. Giorgio Mylius, representing Italy, declared that the position of that country was sound from both the social and the industrial points of view.

## SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH TO REOPEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, which has been closed during the war, since the end of 1914, has now been reopened. The director, Prof. William H. Worrell, reached Jerusalem on October 7 and is now on duty. It is expected that before the end of November he will be joined by Prof. A. T. Clay, of Yale University, Dr. W. F. Albright, of Johns Hopkins University, and the Rev. John P. Peters of New York City. Negotiations have been carried on in London with the newly formed British School of Archaeology in Palestine, which will result in a close affiliation between the two schools and hearty cooperation in all enterprises. Also, as a result of negotiations carried on in Paris by the American representatives, the French may probably establish a similar school, which will be included in the affiliation. The director of the British school is Prof. John Garstang, of Liverpool, assisted by an able staff. As soon as political conditions warrant, the American school will erect on its property its first building with the \$50,000 bequest from Mrs. James B. Niles, of Brooklyn. Prof. James A. Montgomery, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, is chairman of the executive committee of the managing committee and Prof. George A. Barton, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, is the secretary.

## DAMAGE TO SHIP LAID TO IGNORANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—German ignorance rather than malice was responsible for the damage done to the liner Vaterland, which later became the United States transport Leviathan, according to Ernest H. B. Anderson, who recently read a paper on "The Propelling Machinery of the United States Ship Leviathan" at a general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. Mr.

Anderson directed the work of repairing the liner and found, so he said, that the Germans had allowed their engines to deteriorate. He also found evidence of futile attempts on the part of her crew to repair the blading in the turbines. Mr. Anderson, who spent seven months making the repairs, explained the damage as due to "frictional heat due to distortion." It would have been much easier to do the work, he added, had not the Germans carried off the plans of the ship with them. Experts from three large American manufacturing concerns assisted with the repairs, it was said.

## PROPOSED INCREASE IN TELEGRAPHIC RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Railway Commission has recently had before it an application for permission to increase the telegraphic rates at present prevailing. The counsel for the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company and the Northwest Telegraph Company said that the companies had reached the stage where it was necessary to increase the tariff of charges in order to allow them to carry on their operations adequately. The prices of everything used in the construction and operation of their companies was steadily increasing and all counsel asked for was such rates as would enable them to make a living income. The revenue should be such as to pay the costs, taking care of repairs, providing for depreciation of the plant and making provision for a fair return on the capital invested. An increase of from 30 to 35 per cent was necessary if the companies were to operate their lines properly. The valuation of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company's property was given as \$6,696,421.

The manager of the Northwest Telegraph Company stated that the estimated deficit of his company for the current year ending June 30, 1920, would be \$451,864; the deficit for the previous year had been \$269,491. During the year the operators' salaries had been increased to the extent of \$79,000 and the company was now considering an application of the clerks for increased pay which on the basis offered by the company would mean a further increase of \$48,700. The valuation of the company's plant was placed at \$7,606,807. In the course of the hearing a financial expert declared that a company should earn at least 7 per cent on its capital stock, and a company which paid 7 per cent dividend should be earning at least 12 per cent after all depreciation had been allowed for. Five per cent of this sum should be set aside for contingencies.

## FARMERS AND ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A United Farmers' Party to contest the federal elections, was founded at the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which was in session here recently. The delegates stated that in addition to opposing the old political parties at the forthcoming provincial elections, they would in all probability take a hand in the federal elections. The first step in the formation of a national party of the farmers will be the calling of an interprovincial conference embracing Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario for the reason that these provinces have all strong organizations of farmers, which have for their main object the election of representatives to Parliament, who are pledged to support the farmers' platform.

## FEDERAL RESERVE PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Weakness in either the federal reserve system or its administration, was charged by Herbert K. Twitcheell, president of the Chemical National Bank of New York, in his address to the bankers' group at the annual convention of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce yesterday. In his opinion, he said, a situation which warrants renewal rates for call money of 16 per cent and loans at 32 per cent justifies such a deduction. It ought to be impossible, he said, for a situation to become so sensitive that a visit of the Federal Reserve Board to New York should cause a collapse of the stock market.

The retailers' groups was told by Prof. M. T. Copeland of Harvard University that he believed the United States had reached the end of the period of inflation. Prof. W. L. Robb told the manufacturers to take advantage of the state's water-power resources, advocating a very large power plant to replace the many small ones in operation. Miss Frances A. Kellor of New York urged another group to use foreign-language papers for combating Labor discontent and dangerous propaganda.

At the session on Wednesday a resolution was introduced by the Hartford delegation calling upon the people to support the United States Government in maintaining law and order and urging the return of the railroads to private ownership at the earliest possible moment.

Alton T. Miner, president of the chamber, said that the outstanding job ahead of the organization was to help solve the trolley problems of Connecticut. He regretted the failure of the last Legislature to act favorably to find a solution to the street railway tangle that is tying up the State.

## MORE MEDICAL ADVICE IS ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The latest shaft of medical propaganda directed at the organized business men of Chicago through the Chicago Association of Commerce deals, under the alluring title of "Health Talks for Business Men," with heredity. It commands and indorses eugenic laws requiring the examination of both parties before their marriage license is granted. Only through such measures relating to "proper selection," it declares, will be achieved "the advancement of civilization to that point which the idealist hopes we may sometime reach."

The picture of an ideal civilization advancing from the breeding of humans which the doctors of the business association set forth, supporting their promise of the millennium by reference to the results obtained by the "breeder of dogs, horses, rabbits, or what not," may perhaps strike some as curious.

The article referred to appears in the current issue of Commerce, official organ of the association, and is stated to have been "supplied by Subdivision, 39 (Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Oculists, Osteopaths and Optometrists), Martin M. Ritter, M. D., Chairman."

## ONE BIG UNION LOSES SUPPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Reaffiliation with the Trades and Labor Council by those local unions whose con-

nection with the council was automatically severed owing to their activities in the One Big Union, is now under consideration. The question was brought up at a meeting of the council, and referred to the organization committee for consideration. The attention of the council was called to a statement which appeared in the British Columbia Federation to the effect that the One Big Union movement had gained such headway in Edmonton that all opposition to it had faded away. A resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to issue a circular letter to the officers of all central labor bodies in the principal cities of Canada, refuting this statement and giving a true and literal statement of the facts as they exist. The mover of the resolution stated that so far as Edmonton was concerned, it would be impossible to find a solitary individual admitting himself to be a sympathizer with the One Big Union movement.

## INDEMNITY CLAIMS UNDER PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Mr. Justice Clement, who has been appointed commissioner to investigate claims for compensation arising out of the introduction of the prohibition law, in 1916, recently held the initial sitting here. After the reading of his commission from the provincial government His Lordship made the following statement of policy and procedure: "As this inquiry is instigated, no doubt, at the instance of those persons who deem they have suffered loss, I think they should appear as plaintiffs, and the burden of showing why compensation should be given them placed on them."

He said it was not sufficient to prove that there were losses. One could assume that. It must be shown that the claimants were "entitled" to compensation and not on compassionate grounds. The prohibition act, he believed, made no provision as to compensation and there was therefore no legal claim. He would consider the question not from the legal, but from the moral and just standpoint.

His Lordship named December 15 as the date for the opening of the inquiry. He indicated that the sittings here would suffice for the entire province.

## YALE ADVISORY BOARD CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Following the announcement of substantial increases in the salaries of Yale professors from \$4000, \$4500, and \$5000, to \$5000, \$6000, and \$7000, and in a few cases \$8000, comes a statement yesterday of confirmation by the Yale Corporation of a new university advisory committee consisting of the university treasurer, the dean, the chairman of the athletic board of control, the chairman of the university board of health, and the gymnasium director. It was also announced yesterday that Professor Peullerat of the University of Rennes has been appointed an additional lecturer on the Bromley Foundation. Dr. Frank Schlesinger, at present director of the Allegheny Observatory of the University of Pittsburgh has been chosen director of Yale Observatory.

## 3 BIG EVENTS!

Event No. 1—4-Hour Sale (10 to 2)

Monday, November 24

\$75 to \$100 Dresses . . . \$39

\$25 to \$35 Dresses . . . \$14

Event No. 2—4-Hour Sale (10 to 2)

Tuesday, November 25

\$80 to \$100 Suits . . . at \$48

\$35 to \$45 Suits . . . at \$20

Event No. 3—4-Hour Sale (10 to 2)

Wednesday, November 26

\$75 to \$80 Coats . . . \$48

\$30 to \$35 Coats . . . \$22

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The well known Models

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In panne, Lyons velvet, and combinations of velvet and Duvelty, in black and colors.

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Five thirty-one Wood Street,  
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## MOTION PICTURE CENSORSHIP BILL

Massachusetts Committee Invites the Industry to Make Recommendations Which Would Improve the Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Men in the motion picture industry will be invited to submit recommendations which in their opinion would "adequately and permanently improve the standards of motion pictures," at a conference with the Massachusetts state committee on motion pictures, this afternoon at 3 Joy Street, Boston.

This committee may be said to have spontaneously sprung into existence out of a widespread and growing conviction on the part of the public that present motion picture standards can no longer be countenanced by the great mass of intelligent motion picture patrons, and for the sake of the large group of patrons who, through little enlightenment, are unable to tell just what they ought to be getting, to say nothing of how to get it.

On their own initiative, large representative groups, like the Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Woman Suffrage Association, teachers and parent-teacher organizations, Young Women's Christian Association, and so on have united in this committee, determined to effect betterment of the films. Practically every community in the State is represented. An executive committee of 10, selected from the general committee, holds regular meetings and directs the various steps of the movement.

## State Censorship Bill

A bill for state censorship in tentative form, has been drawn up by the state committee on motion pictures. The bill as now written is intended to be a basis of discussion, out of which perhaps a final drafting will evolve. Since the motion picture industry is known to have some very decided opinions regarding censorship, or any movement toward the raising of standards, and since the committee wishes to be fair to all parties concerned, the conference today is intended to afford the industry an opportunity to offer counter suggestions, modifications, or substitute propositions for the improvement of the films. In any case, the committee purposes to do its work thoroughly.

That the motion picture industry has given numerous indications of its opposition to the Pennsylvania Board of Censorship, which has been widely recognized as doing very commendable work, and indications of an intention to break up proposed legislative censorship measure in any part of the country, is more or less known. Much opposition to the activities of the Massachusetts committee already has been reported as coming from the industry. However, it is hoped by the committee and its many supporters among the public, that the industry will come to realize its great responsibility to the people who attend the pictures for entertainment and instruction; that the industry will see that it is its moral obligation to provide patrons

## WEST POINT CADETS REVIEWED BY PRINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Prince of Wales yesterday reviewed the cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Maryland. From the moment he came ashore here in the morning from H. M. S. Renown until his special train pulled out of the Grand Central Terminal with the trainmen shouting their greeting, crowds were gathered to cheer him. At West Point he had luncheon in the mess hall and made a brief speech on the value of military discipline and the difference between the discipline which won the war for the Allies and that of an autocracy.

## "AMERICAN SYSTEM" JUSTIFIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The army system of military training adopted years ago and now used at West Point, was fully justified by experience in the world war, Maj. Gen. John L. Chamberlain, inspector-general, declared yesterday in his annual report. He pointed out that ultimately it was found necessary in France to abandon the "defensive tactics" recommended by foreign experts, and revert to the aggressive "American system."

## DECORATIONS NUMBER 15,384

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—From the passage by Congress in July, 1918, of an act authorizing the acceptance of foreign medals and insignia, 15,384 officials and enlisted men of the United States Army have been decorated by powers associated with the United States in the world war, the annual report of the adjutant-general, Maj. Gen. F. C. Harris, issued yesterday, shows.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Gardens Old and New

The short winter days afford little opportunity for outdoor work in the garden, but the long winter evenings are just the time in which to find out all that books have to tell us about garden lore and garden craft. The taste for gardening is no new thing, nor is the art of gardening, as that is understood today, in any sense a plant of mushroom growth. It has been slowly built up, bit by bit and year after year, as the result of much love and many laborious days.

There are few more delightful pastimes than the examination of old books on gardening, nor need the modern gardener deem he has nothing to learn from his predecessors. There is, for instance, plenty of evidence to show us the important part played by the garden in sixteenth-century England, and the formal garden of the Elizabethan era must have been a pleasant place. The constant mention of the peached alleys, in which every well-found garden evidently abounded, makes us wonder, sometimes, whether our modern pergolas are really the last word in flowery shaded walks. A peached alley gave shelter from sun and wind alike, which is more than can be said for a pergola.

Parkinson, writing early in the seventeenth century, cites a most attractive list of trees and shrubs suitable for use in the formation of close alleys, covert alleys, or thick-peached alleys, as they were called. "Every one taketh what listeth him best," he asserts, "as either Privet alone, or Sweet Bryer and White Thorne interlaced together, and Roses of one, two or more sorts placed here and there amongst them. Some take Lavender Cotton or some such other thing. Some again plant Cornel trees, and plash them or keep them low to form them into a hedge; and some again take a few prickly shrub that abideth always green, called in Latin *Pyraeantha*."

Lord Bacon's ideal garden was well supplied with alleys, and notable among them was "a covert alley, upon carpenter's work about 12 feet in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden." He adds the perfect touch to his directions for the making of alleys when he provides for scent, as well as shade and shelter. Burnet, wild thyme, and water mint are the three flowers named by him as those flowers "which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, and he goes on to say: "Therefore, you are to set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or tread."

A certain sixteenth-century parson, named Harrison, had a garden which might put many modern ones to shame, for it is recorded that he "took pains with his garden, in which, though its area covered but 300 feet of ground, there was a 'simple' for each foot of ground, no one being common or usually to be had." Parson Harrison's garden, with its 300 feet of ground, presents a strong contrast to Lord Bacon's "prince-like" garden with its 30 acres or more; but, for all that, it may have been just as well worth seeing from the point of view of the true gardener.

"Knotwork" was the pride of the Elizabethan gardener, just as bedding-out was that of his Victorian successor. These "knots" or beds were formed of complicated geometrical designs, arranged to fill a large compartment or division of the garden. They were sometimes raised above the level of the paths and sometimes flat, but the dividing or encircling paths seem always to have been made of sand or gravel or some such substance, never of grass. Lord Bacon has a word to say in condemnation of over-elaborate "knotwork": "As to the making of knots or figures with diverse colored earths, that they may lie under the windows of the house on that side the garden stands they are but toys; you may see as good many times in tarts."

Many of the flowers which we cherish nowadays grew in the Elizabethan gardens. That delightful harbinger of spring, the almond, then as now, flourished in London gardens, as well as in country ones. Gerard mentions it as "growing in our London gardens and orchards in great plenty." But few London gardens of today can boast over 1000 different kinds of plants, as Gerard's could. It would be interesting to trace just the kind of violet Lord Bacon meant and describes as "that which above all yields the sweetest smell in the air"—it was, he says, "the double white violet which comes twice a year." The species is unknown to the writer. Few persons, however, will care to dispute the claim of the violet to the first place among sweet-scented flowers.

It would be an interesting experiment to devote part of one's garden to the flowers mentioned by Elizabethan writers and to obtain, as far as possible, the same varieties then in vogue; to make, in fact, a Shakespearean garden.

## An Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner

A Thanksgiving dinner is usually considered a strictly family affair. Children and grandchildren home from school all look forward to a real home dinner, the revival of favorite dishes, many of which have temporarily slipped into oblivion and are considered out of date on a modern table. These are now brought forth in all their pristine glory, served on the dishes that have always been sacred to their use.

Cover the table as usual with a damask cloth, laying only silver enough for two courses beside the

soup spoons. Place a fruit dish of brilliantly colored fruit in the center of the table, surrounding it with dishes of crisp celery, cranberry sauce, a dish of sweet pickles and one of sour pickles or olives; salted nuts may be added, though they are just a bit modern.

Begin the dinner with a good vegetable soup, tiny finger rolls being tucked into the folds of each napkin. Follow the soup with a dish of real scalloped oysters, made New England style, and follow the oysters with turkey, chicken pie and vegetables. A salad should precede the pumpkin and mince pies, with square pieces of dairy cheese cut to go with them; then nuts, raisins and fruit on the side.

Well selected, perfectly cooked, simply served and plentiful are the requirements for this dinner. Of course, real brown gravy with which to mask the potato must not be forgotten.

New England Scalloped Oysters—Select plump, medium-sized oysters, freshly opened, and put a layer in the bottom of a buttered baking dish; cover with a layer of crumbs, dot with butter and dust with pepper and a little salt. Repeat until the dish is full, having the crumbs on top. Dot the top with butter, turn in a cup of oyster juice and a cup of cream; cover and bake 15 minutes, then uncover and bake until a delicate brown.

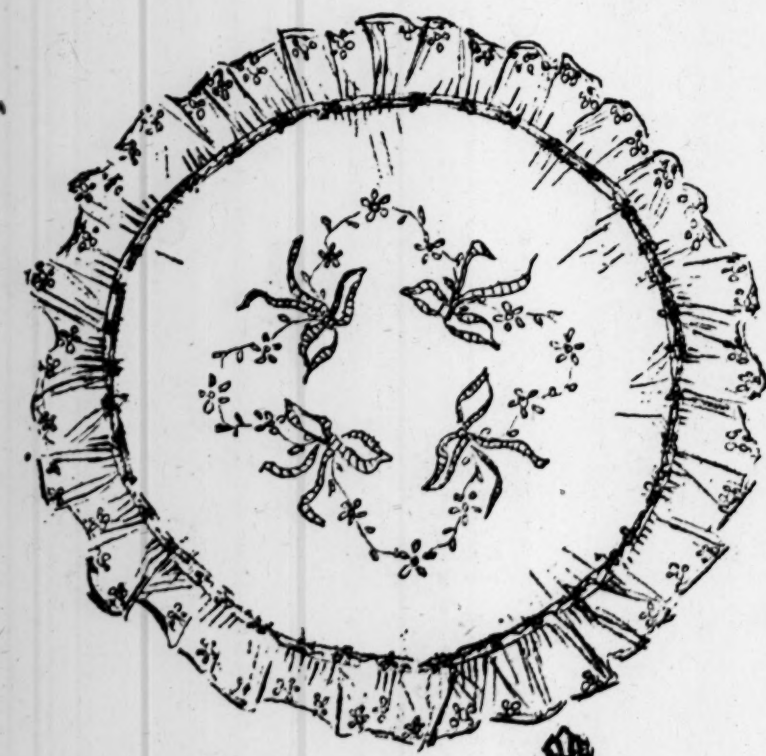
Cooking of the Turkey—Select the bird and prepare in the usual way. The filling must be chosen to suit the family likes, but a sage and onion dressing is the one for an old-fashioned dinner. Peel and boil a Spanish onion until tender, drain, chop, and set to cool. Mince 2 stalks of celery very fine and add with the onion and a grated apple to the bread prepared for the stuffing, adding also salt, pepper, a tablespoon of sugar, a beaten egg, a desert spoon of sage, and a cup of butter. Mix thoroughly and add enough cream to slightly moisten, then stuff the bird, sewing the apron securely and trussing the legs, wings and tailpiece firmly. Now place the bird on its breast in the dripping pan, giving it two skewer legs to balance it; cover and roast, basting often. Just before the turkey is done, turn it and brown the breast. By cooking it in this way, all of the juices run into the breast, instead of wasting away in the pan. Another precaution is to wrap the lower part of the legs and the ends of the wings in flour and water dough, to keep them from burning. The dish gravy should be thickened with browned flour.

Baked sweet potatoes, mashed white potato, mashed yellow or creamed white turnip, buttered beets, creamed cauliflower, and cold slaw are the vegetables usually served with this dinner.

New England Chicken Pie—Select two medium-sized or one large young boiling chicken, clean and joint, and boil until very tender, adding a bay leaf, a sliced onion and a few pieces of celery to the water. When done, remove the chicken and, when cool, remove the large bones. Boil down the water the chicken was boiled in, season, thicken slightly and strain. Line a deep pudding dish with good crust, put in the chicken and some of the gravy, add a can of drained mushrooms and 2 sliced hard-boiled eggs if desired, and adjust; add the top crust, leaving a vent in the middle. Cover the pie and bake two hours, uncover and brown lightly.

In the olden days, heavy salads alone were considered appropriate, but today any of the lighter ones may be chosen, cucumber and tomato being generally liked. Cut the cheese, fresh dairy, in blocks to serve with the pumpkin and mince pies, in the style of long ago, and remember the nuts and raisins.

If the dinner is followed by an evening of games, a candy pull and old-fashioned dances, it will be quite in the picture and will yield a lot of real fun for the participants.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A dainty combination of frills and bows

## A Boudoir Pillow

This moon-shaped pillow of sheerest lawn is but a trifle for skillful fingers to fashion. A wreath of tiny pink roses, caught in four places by the faintest of delicate bows outlined in blue, decorates the center. The frill of embroidered lawn is easily purchased by the yard, and is an exquisite finish for the frail boudoir pillow.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A variation of the pannier frock

## The Pannier Frock— and Others

LONDON, England—Among the new ideas in dress, which are now appearing, is the pannier frock. It is a decided departure from the slim outline of the chemise dress, which has been our great stand-by for so long. Of course, we are not going to wear panniers in any literal sense of the word, but this new mode demands that we shall be draped or frilled or bunched at the hips in order to obtain the new silhouette.

Some of the stiffer silks, printed or woven with little bunches of flowers of charming old-world design, are admirably suited to express this fashion; and shot taffeta, which has been little used of late and which was in no way suitable for the long lines of the chemise dress, will again come into its own. Little kilted frills and ruffles with frayed edges will take the place of fringe in the way of trimming, and this should be pleasing news, as most persons will agree that the fringe has been terribly overdone. Quite tiny fringe may still be used for edging frills, but the long shaggy kind, so strangely reminiscent of the cave-woman, which used to hang the entire length of a skirt, has gone, let us hope, forever.

A dress which showed one way of expressing the pannier style, was made of taffeta, changing from peacock blue to old gold. The top layer of the three-decker skirt flared more than the others and was bunched up at the sides. The bodice crossed over in front and fastened at one side, showing a little vest of peacock blue nixon, embroidered with a fine gold thread.

Now, it is obvious that this style of dress will not suit every one, though its "bunchiness" can be reduced to a mini-

which, by the way, are not quite so narrow or quite so short as recently. The real tailor-made suits, however, pay no attention whatever to this change of outline, but continue to be built on straight and narrow lines.

In fact, a greater freedom is being expressed in clothes today, and we are not so apt to look as if we had all been turned out of the same mold; women seem more inclined to be individual in their style of dressing, rather than slavish followers of a fashion. After all, why should not entirely different styles of dress be worn at the same time by different persons according to their suitability and in harmony with differing tastes? When the designers of fashion present their wares to us each season, why should we not just pick out the one that suits us? Then, when some new fashion appears, those for whom it is obviously unsuitable need feel no dismay at the thought of having to wear it, knowing that there will be something else for them.

Somewhat today the fashions seem to revolve more quickly; as a matter of fact, there are a great many persons who have not long been wearing narrow skirts, and already we hear that they are to be wider and that the designers in the vanguard are already designing dresses on crinoline lines. These are in actual wear already on the stage in Paris, side by side with the draped or swathed satin and velvet gowns. And why not?

## Starting the Log Fire

The home which is fortunate enough to possess an open fireplace, in these days when the average housekeeper is interested in finding a way to conceal her radiators, may be improved by the addition of a new and practical device which enables one to ignite the large, rough-hewn logs which are often so difficult to start crackling. The device consists of an attractive metal container for kerosene, made of copper, brass or wrought iron, which is pitcher-like in shape and resembles the smaller variety ordinarily used for sirup, since it has a flat, attached cover similar to the type used on these jugs. One side of the cover is intended to allow a handle to pass through it, to which is attached an elliptical stone, made of a special soapstone composition of a highly porous nature. This is kept in the pitcher of kerosene and is thus thoroughly saturated with oil when it is needed. It is then lighted and burns as steadily as a torch, so that, when it is placed beneath the logs, it serves admirably for a glowing fagot. The amateur at fire building will find this device unusually ingenious and helpful, and it is an addition to any fireplace because of its general attractiveness.

## A Simple Apron

Glass toweling makes practical and dainty aprons, because it is light in weight and comes in attractive patterns. When laundered, it is crisp and pretty, especially if finished with mercerized embroidery to match the coloring. One woman makes her aprons for light cooking of this toweling, measuring the length in front from shoulder to the hem of her dress, which allows for a hem on the apron, and enough to reach her waistline in the back. By cutting an ellipse for the neck and binding the end of the toweling to be used at the back with a piece of double material long enough to extend around and lap in front as a belt, and hemming the other end, the apron is made. The pocket, which is placed on one side, and the neckline, can be finished with simple embroidery to match. A border of the same stitching looks well when placed above the hem. Such an apron can be made in a surprisingly short time, and will be found unusually practical and acceptable as a gift.

## Corners

Corners! Truly, a word with a distinctly sinister reputation, reminiscent of banishment thither after little "affairs" in nursery days, or of admonitions to truculent young maids as to their neglect of them. The modern architect, in coming to the rescue of these ladies in distress and rounding the corners for them, may have eased their difficulties, but he has certainly added to those of the household beautifier.

Anyhow, the no-man's-land spaces in our homes, such as those between windows, the corners of stairways, the narrow slits often left betwixt the chimney-breast and the neighboring wall, those terrible little strips beside doors, and the vacancy behind armchairs in many small rooms, are all either thorny propositions, or so many opportunities for the introduction of color and charm, according to our attitude regarding them.

In dealing with these queer spaces, shelves will be found most indispensable allies. For instance, a little sitting room has a two-foot recess between two walls, in a most conspicuous position, facing the door. This was filled with four oak shelves, the edges of which curved inward, thus avoiding the straight hard lines which would have resulted, had they been made in the ordinary way. The wall at the back was painted a dull bright blue to match the hangings of the room, and upon the shelves was displayed a little collection of silver luster which, gleaming against the blue, in the dark corner, made an exquisite picture as one entered.

Another most uncommon effect was produced by papering a similar recess in black, running a dull-gold picture molding from ceiling to floor, on the walls on either side, and placing a shelf about 3 ft. 6 in. from the floor. Under the ceiling, fixed to an invisible piece of wood, hung a wavy-edged straight valance of soft-toned emerald green velvet, outlined with old-gold furniture braid. This valance was repeated on the shelf, the top of which was covered with the same velvet; the whole forming a frame and setting for a high oriental vase, placed upon the shelf.

This plan looks equally well when applied to corners. The same idea, of the deep valance and a shelf, is striking if carried out in ordinary garden trellis, lightly framed in plain wood. Here the uninitiated will utter a protest at the notion of garden trellis in a sitting-room, but it looks truly dignified and beautiful. They must picture elephant-colored walls, and a royal-blue trellis across, this time at the ceiling only, and 2½ ft. to 3 ft. deep. Behind the trellis hangs jade-green crepe-de-Chine, to the edge of which is sewn a deep Chinese hand-made fringe of many colors, which falls beyond the end of the trellis. The same fringe, which can be obtained from eastern importers, is fixed to the shelf, which is covered with royal blue to match the trellis. A fine vase, a carved Italian figure, or colored Ital-

ian bust, or maybe a little stone Cupid, such as we place in our garden, would all be shown off to the uttermost advantage upon this shelf; and the effect of the deep, grille-like trellis, overshadowing the shelf, with its figure, is one of rare satisfaction.

This way of treating corners is, of course, as we may imagine, only suitable for rooms furnished with, at the rate, a few pieces of lacquer, or in the Italian style, or with modern, painted furniture of vivid hues. For modern rooms wherein repose the ordinary collection of family belongings, it would hardly harmonize; though, if some pieces of the old brass library bookshelf trellis can be procured and used in the same way, they would form a corner or recess quite in character with a room of this description, especially if it contained one or two bits of old mahogany.

For the spaces between chimney-pieces and the adjacent walls, a single shelf, fixed about ½ ft. or a little less from the floor, looks most uncommon. One such was placed in a room with string-colored walls, and was faced with the scalloped leather edging, such as was formerly used in libraries, painted bright rose scarlet, as was the shelf itself. From under the shelf hung a good-sized royal blue glass ball, one of the family often to be met with in antique shops, while on the shelf were a few black plates, a high black jug and a black bowl.

For the ordinary room, the leather edge could be painted a softer shade, old china could replace the black pottery, and a quaint lantern could hang, instead of the arresting-colored blue ball. For these quiet rooms, a cheap and excellent way of negotiating awkward corners is to buy sheet looking-glass and have it fixed to the walls by means of beading. Wooden shelves are then run across at intervals, which can be faced with beading to match. Ordinary gold picture molding is inexpensive and neat for this purpose, or molding painted a dull silver is attractive, especially against soft blue walls. The advantage of filling corners or recesses with sheet glass is that, not only is it much less costly than buying mirrors, but it enables the exact space required to be filled. In this way, a small space between two windows was adorned, the glass resting upon a tiny little bookcase, 3 feet high, faced with picture molding painted black, and affording just the needed refuge for a collection of poems; while, on the top of the shelf, a tall red-lacquer candlestick was ready to glow when the curtains were drawn in the evening.

Often it is best to board right across the corner, and finish it to match the room. This gives a flat surface upon which to hang a picture, or place a piece of furniture; and, when the room is high, it looks exceedingly well, if this boarding is carried to within three feet or so of the ceiling, and finished off with a slab, giving a quaint broken effect to the wall, and helping to introduce color, by means of a bright bowl which can be placed on the slab.

## A Patchwork Quilt

The sound of the words "a patchwork quilt" seems to call up a mental picture of past times and of country homes, in which the days went by in a leisurely fashion. Then amusements were, perhaps, fewer than they are at present and people were well content to pass the long winter evenings in quiet work by their own firesides. When the curtains were drawn, the candles lighted and the hearth swept clean, out came the big bag of many-colored fragments and a few more inches were added to the patchwork quilt, each piece of which was sewn to its neighbor by fine delicate stitches placed close together, so that the whole thing was as strong as a single piece of woven material.

Nevertheless, patchwork quilts are by no means things of the past. Just as charming ones are made today as a hundred years ago, though, perhaps, not quite so many of them. A really beautiful modern patchwork quilt, differing in some ways from the majority of its forerunners in that it had, as a foundation, a piece of black satin, was composed of hundreds of pieces of colored silks arranged in geometrical patterns. Sometimes the design on the bits of silk, such as a decided stripe, for instance, or a dot or a flower, was used to elaborate the effect, and no piece was placed at hazard, each having its definite place.

The greater part of this quilt was composed of patchwork, though the black satin appeared in places, and it must have represented hours of work. It would be quite possible, however, to make use of the idea in a way entailing a much smaller expenditure of time. Conventional or geometrical patterns might be carried out in patchwork on a plain foundation, leaving the greater part of this bare; and original and effective coverlets and cushions might be made in this way.

## Poached Apples

Pare, core and quarter 4 apples. Drop 1 or 2 at a time in fast boiling light sugar sirup, remove with a fork to a lightly buttered plate. Cool and serve with cream or on top of a cold boiled custard. A cup of sugar to ½ cup of water makes the sirup, or a cup of plain sirup may be used instead.

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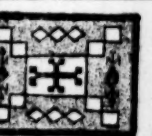
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## MUSIC

Philadelphia Music  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania**—The Boston Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Pierre Monteux has made its bow in the first concert of the local season. Before proceeding to the discussion of its program I should like to set down what Leopold Stokowski has just said at a luncheon gathering of friends of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He said: "Henry L. Higginson has revealed to all of us a purity of vision and a tenacity of purpose that have been an inspiration in the cause of symphonic music everywhere. Never shall I forget my first hearing of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at a concert in New York. What I owe to that orchestra I never can express in words. From time to time our own players have heard these Boston artists, and their influence has passed indelibly into our work. Our obligation to Major Higginson is tremendous. He is the foundation of music in America; he was the maker of music in this country. If one man can do all that, Philadelphia can do it. He was not a rich man, as riches go in the United States. He gave of his current income. He made a real sacrifice."

A flippant and superficial censor who sits in judgment on the Boston Symphony Orchestra today and ignores the historic perspective misses the real meaning of the heroic achievement now in process with Pierre Monteux and his associates. Here is a body of virtuosos held together by a strong esprit de corps, by a just pride in a great heritage and a luminous prestige, cruelly torn apart by the fortunes of war and compelled to rebuild itself with new and strange material. At once the critics rise up to aver that the orchestra is not what it was—a perfectly sane generalization, since it records a fact that is the inevitable result of a ruthless disruption. Take away many of the members, and the personnel of an orchestra is changed. It does not require any remarkable astuteness to make that discovery.

Let us consider then not the departed glories but the radiant promise of new things. Nothing is finer than the determined will, the loyal spirit with which these players are giving heart and hand to realize the vision and the will of Pierre Monteux for them and for the cause of music. Mr. Monteux is a leader with all the attributes of "polish," "finish" and "grace" that so many pens and tongues have made haste to ascribe to him. He is obviously the gentleman, and patiently the scholar—on the urbane and suave French model. But more than this, he accepts his charge with reverence for the tradition that has been committed to him for his keeping. He is impressing his own personality on his readings, and on his audiences, but he is doing the more important work of rebuilding the unanimity of thought and feeling which bellicose circumstances since 1914 did their best to destroy. No leaders of the past have struggled against such handicaps as the general conflagration in Europe during these recent years imposed.

The Philadelphia program began with Schumann's "symphony" which was made to sing all that its writer would have it sing of the happy love of his Clara amid the storm and stress of his life's battle. In Beethoven's "Prometheus" ballet Bedetti's cello, Laurent's flute, Sand's clarinet, Laus' bassoon and Holy's harp emerged from the ensemble to beautiful purpose. Thrice the players were made to rise and bow. Stravinsky's "Bird of Fire" music was given with all the evanescent, touch-and-go fancy-play of the exotic story. The soloist of the concert was the profound and truly phenomenal Rachmaninoff. I was talking with the veteran Alwin Schroeder about him beforehand. "Now you are to hear one who is almost more than mortal upon the piano-forte," said Schroeder solemnly, tapping his skull. "That is real greatness as a musician. For he is first of all a great man." And so at each recurrent appearance it proves. This time Rachmaninoff chose Liszt's E-flat concerto, and he made the piano as malleable under his hand as if it were a violin. He filled the air with sounds that hovered long after the fingers left the keys—beyond the letter of the notation was ever the life-giving spirit, the very essence of sound.

Frieda Hempel with ease and simplicity sang at a recital the sort of coloratura airs with which her name is admirably associated, ending her stated program with her alluring vocal version of "The Blue Danube." The work of Conrad von Bos in the piano support was of the highest order of excellence. It would be hard to tell him how he could do better by the artist associated with him. Giovanni Martinelli on another evening sang to a small audience, but sang in a large way, with all the enthusiasm he manifests when he performs for a crowded night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Philadelphia Orchestra at its week-end concerts played Weber's "Der Freischütz" overture, Beethoven's seventh symphony, Dvorak's "Haunted Castle," Wagner's "Rienzi" overture. The horns and the violins were of one mind and movement, and the orchestra has rarely done anything better than the martial declamations of Wagner in Beethoven panoply. As for "The Haunted Castle"—the work was passed upon last year and it was then hoped by most of those who heard it that it had been relegated to the limbo of "old, unhappy, far-off things." Why it was revived is something of a mystery. Josef Hofmann stands sponsor for the mysterious "Dvorsky," and even ten lines of biography in the program-book have not diminished the assumption that the actual conductor is "feeling out" his public under an assumed name. The music is amiably scored in the first part for harps and violins; after the cloudburst and the representation of the descent of the spirits of the damned upon the ghostly ruin the music becomes a sequence of squeakings and gibberings similar to that

wherewith many modernists are striving to disclose to us what the music of the future is to be.

D'Indy's New Symphony in New York  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York**—D'Indy's "Gallie War" symphony, No. 3, was performed for the first time here in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of November 13, by the Symphony Society, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Better counsels prevail among conductors today than formerly, else Mr. Damrosch might have missed being ahead of his rivals for public favor with that piece of music; for Pierre Monteux put d'Indy's work into the repertoire of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on October 24, and could therefore, without any difficulty, have brought it out at one of the concerts which he gave here with his organization last week. It is fair now to presume that the leader of the Symphony Society will refrain from anticipating the leader of the orchestra in Boston in any way. One could recall how a few years ago he did disturb things by rushing into Boston unexpectedly with a new Russian piece which was on the Boston Symphony calendar for production. It will be a cause for rejoicing if the orchestral race hereafter is to be run under changed rules, each conductor having the privilege of introducing European novelties into his own field in his own good time.

The "Gallie War" symphony is said to represent its composer's thoughts upon the invasion of France which was set in motion by the former Kaiser, and not, as could properly be fancied from the title, the one which was carried out by Julius Caesar. But, whatever externalities it may represent, it truly discloses a high conflict of d'Indy with himself. In this work we find the master of the Schola Cantorum, the champion of conservatism, yielding homage to Debussy, as erstwhile, in the score of the opera, "Fervaal," we found him obeying the authority of Wagner. And while we find him paying his acknowledgments right and left to his radical compatriot, we find him also maintaining his own dignity as an individual. The music is unmistakably that of d'Indy; the instrumentation shines throughout with that silvery gleam which is found in no scores but his. It is orchestral music of the most detailed finish, needing an organization like the Paris Conservatory Orchestra to play it as it should be played. No man with a trace of German tradition in him should take part in a performance of it. The interpretation under Mr. Damrosch was admirable, but could be improved upon in lightness of touch. The piece is somewhat a song of victory, but the Symphony Society rather over-emphasized the grandiose element.

With the symphony was produced a short piece by Debussy himself, "Berceuse Heroique," also celebrating the war. But it is one of the last compositions Debussy wrote and can hardly be said to disclose anything which earlier pieces did not tell as well or better. Another new work was Turina's "La Procesion del Rocio," a picturesque little study by a Spanish tone painter.

Ossip Gabrilowitch took part in the program, appearing as soloist in the Schumann concerto for piano and orchestra in A minor.

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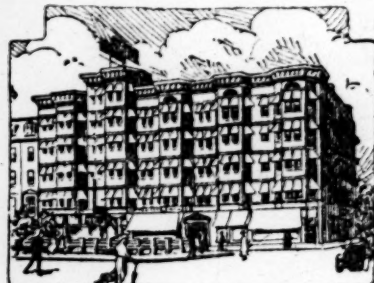
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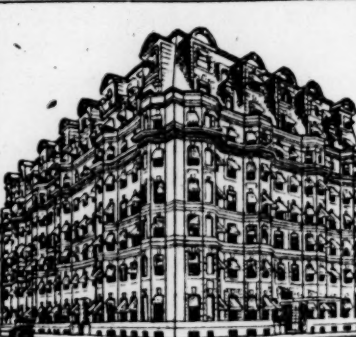
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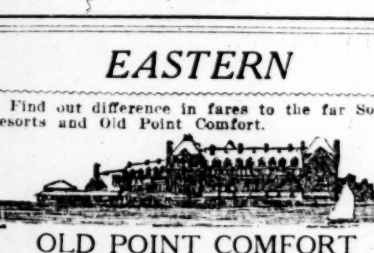
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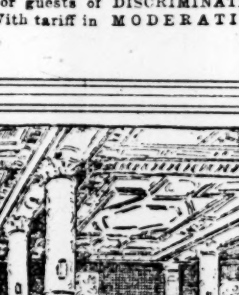
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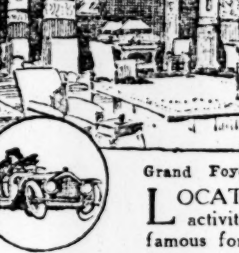
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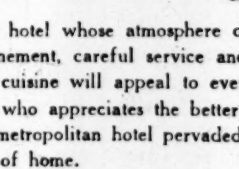
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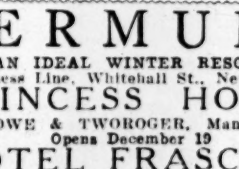
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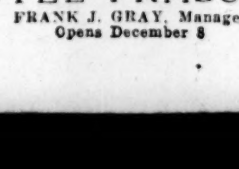
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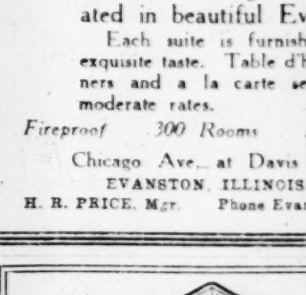


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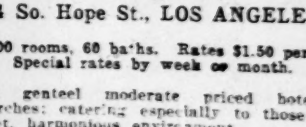
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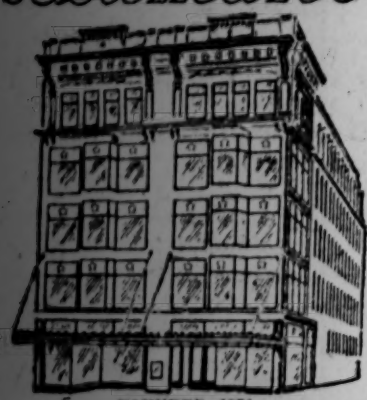




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## EDUCATIONAL

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS  
IN SCOTLANDBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Like its predecessor, the English Education Act of 1918, the Scottish Act of the same year has opened up new avenues for school and university progress, and for the more effective development of technical institutions. One immediate result is that 12 Scottish educationists, under the general leadership of Mr. John Clarke, have come together to contribute material for a book, entitled "Problems of National Education," and published by Messrs. Macmillan. Through his experience as clerk to the school board of Glasgow, and lecturer in education in the university, Mr. Clarke had admirable qualifications for editing the volume and for writing the chapter on local administration.

At the basis of all the fresh opportunities for school, college, and university institutions, lies the fact that, under the reformed Scottish system, the school age is extended from 14 to 16, and that continuing education is made compulsory during the three subsequent years. It is these opportunities that have to be utilized to the full; it is in this way, as the editor says, that the increased facilities of the intermediate and continuation stages will bring to light a large store of potential talent and energy, and will turn it to best advantage.

## Need of Recruits

In particular, the professions at present can scarcely obtain sufficient recruits. These have to be found under the new act, and more experts and better experts are urgently needed in chemistry, engineering, shipping, banking, and all the pivotal occupations of the British Empire. Scotland must do her share in finding such recruits; indeed, as in past time, she may do more than her share, if she thoroughly revises and extends her organization of technical education.

The foregoing considerations give peculiar value to the chapter on technical education, which is contributed by Dr. A. P. Laurie, principal of the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh. Perhaps an analysis of his paper may serve as well as that of any other in the volume to show the high standard of the work as a whole; while the proposals that he makes are of more general application than those contained in some of the other chapters which deal with peculiarly Scottish conditions.

Dr. Laurie observes that, though it would be difficult to give an exact definition of what is covered by the expression "technical education," the aim of technical education can be simply stated. This aim is the development in a nation of the highest industrial efficiency. A survey of the subject must, therefore, include the workman at the bench, the student of natural science in the laboratory, and the artist in the studio. The organizer or teacher engaged in technical education has no part or lot in the question of the fair distribution of the products of industry. His business is to make the product as good as possible by training to the best of his ability—each in his sphere—the workman and the employer.

## As to Apprentices

Beginning with the training of the workman at the bench, the writer of the paper holds that the apprenticeship system no longer supplies an efficient training for the craftsman. Under modern conditions the apprentice has not the opportunity of learning his craft as a whole, and consequently he is not able to handle it intelligently in part. It is true that, with the great development of machine tools, a very short training seems to be all that is necessary to turn out in many cases workmen who prove efficient for a limited sphere of work. The war has certainly enforced this view. But, says the principal of Heriot-Watt College, so rapid are the changes taking place in industrial methods, that it is essential for the future workman to be able to adapt himself to the new conditions; to take over the control of new types of machines and quickly to master new processes. A broad and scientific training in the handicraft he professes, such as will enable him to face these new conditions, can no longer be obtained in the workshop and must therefore be obtained in the technical school.

Dr. Laurie recognizes that a broad training for the future workman is desirable on other grounds. If he is content to remain at the bench, he will be a better workman, but if he has special aptitudes which will fit him to rise to more responsible positions, he will be able to do so. Consequently the system of instruction during the period of youth must be varied; so varied that anyone who shows special aptitude may go further in particular directions and, what is more, be enabled later on to return to the technical college or university.

## Value of Compulsion

Thus it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the new idea contained in the education acts for England and Scotland which makes compulsory a course of training for young persons during working hours. Up till now the technical school has had to be satisfied with scraps and snippets of time in the evening and on Saturday afternoons and with tired pupils, even when the young workman has been willing to attend a class.

A more elaborate and extensive machinery observes the principal, must be used for the training of technical experts, such as engineers, chemists or designers. That machinery must be associated with the central technical colleges, art schools and universities, but at this point Dr. Laurie puts in a plea for the right

conception of scientific research and artistic development. The first essential is the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, not with the idea that some one is going to make money out of it. "This is not understood," he declares, by the "governing classes," who "move through a world of which they know infinitely less than Aristotle knew." That love of knowledge for the sake of knowledge, which inspired the Greek civilization, is not understood by the very men who have received a classical education. They do not see that the man of science (natural science) is carrying on the tradition of Greek culture today.

Research for the sake of research must be kept alive by giving to the investigator sufficient leisure and sufficient resources to pursue his work. In addition, it is essential that adequate means and encouragement be given to the investigation of the applications of science to industry and to the solution of industrial problems. That the head of Edinburgh's great technical college should express himself thus trenchantly, putting pure research before its applications, is particularly worthy of note. He considers that the universities and technical colleges of Great Britain are understaffed and under-equipped to do their most important work efficiently, and that they stand in need of large grants from the State—but grants without any deadening bureaucratic control.

The rest of the paper is taken up with a discussion of the organization of technical education in detail, especially as applied to Edinburgh itself. Into this detail it is not necessary to enter. But whatever the means adopted, writes Dr. Laurie, the passage of the Scottish Education Act makes possible at last the establishment of a real system of education for the worker, and for the first time brings the vision of an educated people, equipped not only for industrial purposes, but for the duties of citizenship in a great democratic commonwealth.

UNIVERSITIES AND  
THEIR COMMUNITIESBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England—In a recent statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer raised high the hopes of the interested in the rapid development of English universities connected with great industrial centers. He said that university education was one of the things which seemed to him to require generous treatment, and even in the few months since he had held office he had agreed with the Minister of Education that the university grants should again be largely increased; not merely a temporary increase, though that was given to repair the injury done by the war, but a permanent increase. That expenditure would grow as they could afford it. The government, he promised, would do its share, but it would do it on one condition only—that the towns and districts around them did their share also. It would be an evil day if the universities looked only to the government and not to the communities in which they were placed.

This is a promise of the greatest importance to most of the new universities. But there are exceptions; universities and university colleges which do not happen to be associated with big municipalities, such as those of Birmingham and Manchester, and which, therefore, cannot reckon upon financial contributions of the first order derived from the rates.

On behalf of these, the principal of the University College of Reading, Mr. W. M. Childs, comes to the rescue in a letter to the press. Are not such universities to have adequate state aid because they cannot get adequate aid from local funds?

Why should it be assumed, asks Principal Childs, that a university can arise and flourish nowhere but in a great city? No one would maintain that. In the past, universities of eminence have not arisen in quite small and comparatively poor towns. It is not necessary to look outside the British Isles to find examples of the fact. Finance apart, what is to prevent a university in a town of moderate size from doing its work faithfully in teaching, in research, and in the training of character? And then he notes the fact that at a recent university conference, when research facilities were under discussion, more than one speaker of authority pointed out that some of the best research was done in the smaller universities.

Much of what the principal writes has its application to the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and no doubt their claims will be suitably made and will receive adequate consideration. But, they at least are shored up by wealthy colleges with their old-time benefactions. His own university—that is, the incipient university of which he is the head—has no such support.

Therefore, he is amply justified in pointing out its difficulties, though he expressly says that he does so only by way of evidence. "If I mention the case of Reading, it is not because I wish to push its claims, but because it affords a useful illustration. The University College at Reading is the outcome of local and personal initiative. The town in which it is situated, though the seat of important industries, cannot compare in population or wealth with the great manufacturing and commercial cities of the north and Midlands. The area which the college more particularly serves is less urban than agricultural; indeed, the college lies at the center of one of the chief agricultural districts of the country. The question, therefore, might arise whether an institution is to be penalized, and its reasonable development thwarted, for no other reason than that these are the conditions of its existence."

GEOGRAPHY IN THE  
UNIVERSITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people think of geography as having to do with the names of towns and rivers, mountains, and seas. In childhood we learned, perhaps, to hurry through a list of the states and territories of the United States, and were troubled by the exercise called "bounding" countries, which we could scarcely recognize on the map. This was geography in the grammar school. In the high school the subject dropped from sight, re-emerging in the university in an almost unrecognizable form. Here, in geography courses, there was much talk of surface-relief and processes of erosion, of glaciated valleys and river-capture, of monsoons and isotherms, but nothing was said of towns, and little or nothing of man.

When it came to the war, even educated people looked puzzled at names like Togoland, Basra, and the Murman Coast; and, frankly, were far from sure whether the Falkland Islands were in the Pacific or Atlantic Ocean. So, too, you may have seen, in any community, otherwise intelligent men trying to follow the international questions raised during the last five years in an atlas published in 1863.

## Political Information

When it came to the peace deliberations, matters were worse, for apparently the officials of the State Department of the United States had hitherto given no thought to the problems of political geography. They knew all about the social courtesies due to representatives of foreign governments; they knew just how to address communications to ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, but when it came to the first mention of Tzcheo-Slovaks they were lost. So it became necessary to set up an "inquiry" under the supervision of Colonel House, to assemble geographical information for the use of the delegates to the Peace Conference. As it turned out, the "inquiry" was able to enlist the services of one or two men in the United States who had paid attention to the kind of problems coming up. On the other hand, the peace commissioners themselves could not learn to think in wholly unfamiliar terms while the discussions were going on. They evidently gave up the case as hopeless; and, if the representatives of the United States did not succeed in getting what they aimed at, this was because the debates passed at once from questions of broad fundamentals to the settlement of geographical details, which they knew little about.

Business men of the United States and the representatives they send abroad, are handicapped by ignorance. Foreign trade depends on something more than hiring a stenographer with a knowledge of Spanish. The German exporter, for example, has been brought up on a daily use of superb atlases, and of authoritative descriptions of the physical geography, natural resources, political conditions, and modes of life, of the countries in which he proposes to sell goods. He may be assisted by his government, but he relies for personal success on his personal knowledge. On the other hand, American diplomatic and commercial officials have been sent out with little knowledge in advance of the conditions, population, natural resources, and commercial possibilities of the lands in which they are to serve American interests.

## European Attitude

Germany, England, and France are not thus remiss. For half a century Germany has been the home of geographical study. In France, each of the universities has a large department of geography, and at the University of Paris there is a special staff of specialists in this subject. In England, the universities have redoubled their efforts in this direction since 1914, and do not hesitate to say that they are endeavoring to serve the practical needs of the country. Meanwhile, in the United States, the people have just begun "to think about it," and some of the universities are now considering the introduction of new courses.

In American universities, geography has come into the curriculum as an appendage to geology. Properly speaking, that passes for geography should be called "physiography." Here and there, it is true, courses in commercial geography are offered in connection with economics; just as there are one or two places where historical geography is taught in connection with history. But of geography as the study of the controlling factors in the life and activities of peoples, as the essential basis of any knowledge of humanity, as the only road to the sound investigation of the problems of today, there is little trace.

One need not be much of a scholar to see how the case stands. In the peace discussions, every question presented had a geographical background. The military authorities planning the safety of France argued, not in terms of armaments, but of strategic territories. The political representatives of new states brought in maps showing the present geographical distribution of races, languages, and religions, as well as maps showing the former extent of their territorial possessions. Economic experts based their conclusions on the geographical distribution of minerals, and of the products of the soil.

These discussions have made it clear beyond question of a doubt that the fundamental problems of civilization are problems of human geography. Obviously, there is here an argument for the establishment of geographical teaching on an extensive scale which cannot be ignored. The needs of business alone will demand instruction which will include the study of the distribution of peoples, languages, manners and customs, climates, and products of nature, of territorial

boundaries, forms of government, trade routes, ports, and means of communication, of map-making and cartography. We may, in fact, look for the organization of departments of geography, which will include these studies, before long throughout the United States.

There is, however, an element of danger in the situation, lest these departments should be organized on too narrow a basis. What we want today, more than ever before, is some means for bringing the knowledge represented in the "humanities" into actual relation with life. We have at present a vast accumulation of facts about mankind embodied in subjects such as anthropology, the classics, history, political science, and economics.

But these facts do not seem to lend themselves to the solution of the vexed problems which confront society. Efforts have been made at various times during the last century to utilize this information for the study of man in terms of natural science; but no such effort has been really effective. The reason for this lack of success lies in the way in which humanistic studies have grown up. They are all based on the study of documents and of books, not on the study of human life. It follows that all humanistic study is limited by the necessity of expertise in one or more languages. Under this system, comparative study of broad areas is practically impossible. Yet without comparison on the most inclusive basis, thoroughgoing study cannot be inaugurated.

Now, even an elementary study of geography forces one to consider the whole earth; it forces comparison between countries, and peoples, and cultures. Geography supplies, therefore, the much-needed foundations for a rounded study of man. It is, then, of the greatest importance that, in the new arrangements for introducing geographical subjects, the opportunity should not be lost for so directing the course of study that it may contribute to the ultimate solution of the problems of society.

## EDUCATION NOTES

At the request of the president of the Board of Education, Viscount Burnham has consented to become the chairman of the joint committee appointed to consider a national minimum scale of salaries for teachers in public elementary schools. Lord Burnham has won general esteem in many different occupations. He is the editor of The Daily Telegraph, and is widely regarded as leader of the English newspaper press. His energy, and experience in business affairs, have been of service to the nation both in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, not to speak of local administrative bodies. He presides over a committee of 44 members, half of them representing the local education authorities and half the National Union of Teachers.

A first meeting of this most important committee has already taken place. After the chairman had made a short statement, Mr. F. J. Leslie and Sir James Yoxall were appointed joint honorary secretaries. As usual, discussion on procedure ensued, and thereafter the committee took into consideration the matter of minimum commencing salaries. Information as to the scale of salaries at present in force in the areas of all local education authorities in England and Wales was furnished by the Board of Education, and it was arranged that the information should, if possible, be circulated to members for their consideration before the next meeting. It is not too much to say that when the report of this commission is issued, it will be studied carefully in Scotland and Ireland as well as in the countries to which it applies. Indeed, some of its recommendations are sure to be taken into consideration far beyond the limits of the British Isles.

According to figures just given by Registrar Walter S. Humphreys, and printed in Tech, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology newspaper, 34 foreign countries are represented by students at Technology this year. In 1911, when the institute moved into its new buildings in Cambridge, there were 122 foreign students present, representing 25 different foreign countries. The total number of foreign students this year is 203, or an increase of 67 per cent over the figures of the fall of 1916. As in the past, the largest number of foreign students from any country is 39 from China, but this is a falling off of approximately 5 per cent from the registration of Chinese of former years. Norway, which is second this year, with 35 students, has in previous years sent only a total of 13, and last year there had four students here. Third on the list is Canada, which has 32 or an increase of approximately 200 per cent over last year's figures. Some of the other leading countries are Mexico, nine, Russia, seven, Chile, seven, and Colombia, six. Very few of the students come from older nations of Europe or the British Isles, there being only one from England, one from Scotland, two from Ireland, one from France, two from Spain, and of course none from the central powers. South Africa, Egypt, Denmark, Australia, India, and Greece are also represented.

Harvard University authorities have named former dean Byron S. Hurlbut and Prof. Edward S. Moore as exchange professors, during the second half of the present college year, to five colleges in the western part of the United States. Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard has been granted a year's leave of absence for 1920-21.

Prof. Graham Wallas of the University of London is delivering the Dodge lectures on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship" at Yale University during the present college year. Herbert Hoover has accepted the invitation of the university to deliver the Dodge course next year.

CHILE TO REVISE ITS  
SCHOOL SYSTEMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The majority of the countries of Latin America are planning to remodel their educational systems, particularly in the primary and grammar grades, in accordance with the system of education established in the United States, according to Manuel Fuentes Bolívar, a member of the National Board of Education of Chile. He recently spent some time in New Orleans in the course of his tour of the United States for his government with the object of observing the workings of the educational systems of the various states. With his report as a basis, the Chilean National Board of Education is to map out a system of education adapted to the needs of the children of that country under 18 years of age.

"The desire for education is spreading rapidly throughout South and Central America," said Mr. Bolívar. "In many of the countries the preparatory and grammar schools, and what we know as the 'intermediate' schools, which correspond to American high schools, have been built up on the British and French plan, while the few colleges and the half dozen universities which serve the 90,000,000 inhabitants of the southern republics have been based on German ideas. None of these has been satisfactory, and in those countries, like Mexico and Brazil, where an endeavor has been made to supplant these systems with a native system, dissatisfaction likewise has resulted.

## Rural Education

"The result is that in the majority of those countries, the national and state boards of education have been giving serious study for the past four or five years to the 'little red schoolhouse'—as you Americans call it. I mean the scattering of small schools all over the country, easy of access to the children of the poorest families, and so equipped that all our children may obtain, free of cost, such education as is offered in the United States up to at least the sixth grade—reading, writing, and arithmetic, with some geography and the history of the child's own country. If possible, we want to extend this to the eighth grade, to the point at which American children are ready to enter high school, for we have found that the further our children go along the path of knowledge, the further they want to go. Thus we shall start, as do the educational authorities of the United States, at the bottom, and try to instill in all the children of our country a conception of the necessity and advantages of higher education, and a love for education in itself.

## Prosperity on the Continent

"Money has never before been so plentiful as it is today in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, in fact, all of South and Central America. We have decided, as have the governments of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and the Argentine, to put as much of the government income as possible into a permanent educational system. To do this, the Chilean national board has decided, and I believe that Ecuador has reached the same decision, to import a number of American teachers, especially for the lower grades, if we can induce them to leave the United States, and can find a sufficient number who already have at least a rudimentary knowledge of Spanish.

"We are willing, when we find teachers, either men or women, though we would prefer women of middle age for the lower grades, to pay them salaries of 25 per cent more than they are receiving in the United States, to pay their transportation to Chile, and to give them two or three months, on salary, after arrival, to brush up on their Spanish, provided they will sign contracts of not less than five years. This does not mean that they have to remain in Chile the entire five years, for, after their first year of teaching there, they will be allowed, in their contract, to spend their vacations as they choose.

"While the advancement of women has not been as rapid in Latin America as it has in other countries of the civilized world, we believe that the introduction of American women teachers will aid this movement, and quite probably will induce more native women to take up teaching as a profession. We realize, too, that our schools have been too much in clerical hands. Mexico has shaken the church completely from her educational system, and we hope to do the same thing in Chile.

"What children of South and Central America need is a practical education which will enable them to improve their places in life, which will advance them, not alone to become better wage-earners, but to become better men and women, more fitted to compete with the young people of other nations who have had the advantages which have been applied to the native youngsters. This is what we believe we can accomplish by the introduction of the American system of free public schools, and we are going to give it a thorough trial.

"It will be at least a year before we can get this system formulated and put it into operation in the larger cities, but we believe by the opening of the school year in 1921 we will be in a position to have these public schools established in at least the more thickly populated of the rural districts. Approximately 80 per cent of all Latin-American children of 10 years old and above cannot read or write. While this percentage is somewhat lower in Chile and in the Argentine, it is higher in Colombia, Bolivia, Mexico and some of the Cen-

tral American countries, thus bringing up the average. Bearing this in mind, we are going to lay a foundation of reading and writing in our elementary schools the first thing we do, and we are going to attempt to teach the children to read, write and speak English, step by step, as they learn to read and write their native tongue."

INDIA'S EDUCATION  
PROBLEMSBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England—To those who are confronted with the weighty volumes of the Calcutta University Commission, and who require time for an analysis of the report, it is especially valuable to have the remarks of the chairman of the commission upon the subject-matter of that inquiry. Thus they are glad that Sir Michael Sadler (vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds), in delivering the opening lecture of the winter term at the Swarthmore Settlement, Leeds, took as his subject "Problems in the Education of India." The year and a half of his busy life which have been spent in studying the subject give a breadth of vision to his views, and an ease in handling the subject, which are alike remarkable. To the Yorkshire Post the public is indebted for an adequate account of this address.

## The Chief Problems

Sir Michael first outlined the chief problems which in his view are to be met with in the education of India. These he classified as follows: the insufficient supply of primary schools; the lack of facilities for technical education; the inadequacy of public funds for the maintenance of schools and colleges in efficiency; the very rapid increase in the number of pupils entering the English high schools and colleges of the universities, and there taking literary courses with a result that there is already an overproduction of students of "trained" lines leading to callings already overcrowded; the small proportion of girls receiving any kind of school education, the early leaving age of the girls who attend school, and the subsequent backwardness of the more advanced education of girls and women; and the inadequacy both in numbers and in qualifications of the teachers for all grades of schools.

More fundamental were two further problems, namely, the question in what degree the governance of education in the various provinces of India should be entrusted to ministers responsible to the electorate, and the clash between some of the ideals of the western civilization and those which cling with great tenacity to the fabric of a social life among Hindus and Muhammadans. This clash of ideals was the cause of severe tension in the minds of Indian students and of many of those who had received higher education on western lines. It was the most profound of all the difficulties, and needed sympathy and patient handling.

Quoting figures in support of his criticisms, Sir Michael pointed out that in British India, with a population of more than 240,000,000, there were 195 colleges of university rank, with 59,000 students; 10,000 secondary schools with 1,250,000 pupils, and 177,000 primary schools with about 6,000,000 pupils.

## Cultural Contrasts

Such figures, he said, showed how far in arrears was the provision of primary education in India. In Bengal, for example, with its population of 45,000,000 or about the equivalent of that of the United Kingdom, only one in ten of the population could read and write, but 26,000 students were preparing for university degrees, and about the same proportion as that of full-time students in the universities of the United Kingdom in the year 1913-14.

Thus, from one point of view the educational system of Bengal was top-heavy, but what was needed was no reduction of opportunities for higher education, but a great strengthening of the base of the educational pyramid. There was a rapidly increasing demand for education given through the medium of English in Bengal during the five years 1912-17. The number of pupils in the English high schools increased by 40 per cent, namely, from 278,000 to 400,000, and the number in the colleges of the university increased during the same quinquennium 68 per cent, or from 10,980 to 18,478.

In Bengal in 1917 there were 9520 schools for girls, containing 236,000 pupils. Only about one in every 11 of the girls of school-going age were at school in Bengal, almost all of whom—98 per cent—were in the primary schools, or in the elementary classes in secondary schools. Only 491 girls were in the four highest classes in the high schools, and only 144 girls were in the women's colleges of university rank.

Summarizing the situation, Sir Michael observed that India needed a greatly extended system of primary education, wisely adapted to the requirements of the pupils, both urban and rural, which it was designed to serve. India also required a much better quality of secondary education, with a wider outlook, and the introduction of the study of natural science. These reforms could only be secured by a great movement in public opinion, supported by very considerable increased grants from public funds and gifts from private benefactors. There was a strong feeling in India that education should be developed. What was needed was that it should be improved both in quantity and quality.

THE PROFESSOR AND  
"OUTSIDE" WORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—One of the topics at the recent annual meeting of the Association of American Universities held at the Ohio State University was the subject of "remunerative extra-university activities" of the professor, according to Prof. David Allan Robertson, of the University of Chicago, secretary of the association. A paper on this subject was presented by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford Junior University. Discussion of this paper was led by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago. This discussion showed, said Professor Robertson, that it was the desire of the members of the conference to have professors placed on adequate full-time salaries so that they would not need to engage in outside remunerative activities.

## Situation Summed Up

Dr. Wilbur summarized his paper in the following points: That remunerative extra-university activities have been long recognized as legitimate; that since the university teacher's principal problem is to advance knowledge, it is not desirable to place limitations upon the method of bringing this about; human qualities vary so much that it is impossible to set up definite barriers that will prevent the acceptance of outside work by teachers in any field; the university must pay salaries to its teachers so that there is no urge beyond that of a desire to advance truth to force any university teacher into outside activities; all outside work should, when possible, have the character of public rather than of private service.

"Finally," the paper continued, "the whole question resolves itself into the use of a series of administrative devices that will lead to the protection of research and of the teachers' and students' interest and that of not being hampering or destructive of the teacher. The difficulties can be solved easily if the welfare of the university is ever paramount and there is frankness and promptness on the part of both the administration and the professor in dealing with the individual problems as they arise."

Dr. Wilbur argued that if civilization needs outside service of our teachers it should be given in such a way as not to defeat the purpose of the university and should be paid for. "Professors should not do chores for the public. They should render the highest grade of service in their chosen field," he said.

## Conference of Deans

Representatives of 24 institutions comprised in the membership of the Association of Universities attended the recent meeting. The United States Bureau of Education and the United States War Department were also represented. The meetings were held in the library of the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. Dean Walter Miller of the University of Missouri was chairman of the sessions, as his university was president for the year just closed.

The conference of deans, which usually precedes the general conference, discussed matters of administrative character. Professor Robertson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. One topic was the acceptance of certain credits in partial fulfillment for higher degrees. One of the questions was, How shall universities give credit for work done in government bureaus such as the Bureau of Standards, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Agriculture? It is the general practice and it was the general opinion, said Professor Robertson, that such work be not accepted for residence work, but on a basis as work in other universities. For instance, the University of Chicago requires one year of residence work and it would not lessen the year requirement on account of work done in such bureaus.

## As to Soldier-Students

As to the credit that should be allowed to men who attended the American Expeditionary Forces University in France, the opinion expressed was that "due credit" should be given. The conference of deans also discussed international scholastic relations, considering various methods of interchange of students and professors. S. P. Papan of the Bureau of Education reported on a handbook that is being prepared covering graduate work in American universities. The book is intended to be of service to foreign students in giving them information as to where work in particular branches may be taken.

At the first session of the general association, held on November 7, the first paper was presented by Dean James Rowland Angell, of the University of Chicago and at present director-chairman of the National Research Council, on "The Organization of Research." The paper was discussed by Vernon Kellogg, of Leland Stanford Junior University, who is also connected with the research council.

At the final meeting of the association, A. O. Leuschner of the University of California reported on the matter of higher degrees, and Col. R. E. Rees, of the war-training division of the United States Army, discussed the new school of the army. The new officers of the association elected are as follows: President, the Ohio State University; vice-president, the University of Kansas. The University of Pennsylvania and Yale University were elected members of the executive committee. The next meeting of the association will be held early in November next year at Columbia University, New York City.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Landscape Painting in China

"Landscape painting, however popular, in Europe feels to belong to a category of less rank and importance than figure painting," says Laurence Binyon in "Painting in the Far East." "This is not merely a prejudice; for, according to our western conceptions, that type of art is the greatest which, *estatis paribus*, commands the fullest scope and is capable of widest range. Landscape in our view is less significant to humanity."

"The Greeks divided poetry into epic, dramatic, lyric, and elegiac. Of these types the two former rank higher because they contain more; they present life more adequately to its reality, richness, and variety. And we demand of the epic poet and the dramatist that his conceptions should accord with the main conceptions of life inherent in his race. For the lyric or elegiac poet it is enough if he express with power and sincerity a view of life quite personal to himself. In the domain of painting landscape may be compared to lyric or elegiac. The materials of landscape lend themselves more easily than any other materials to the control of an artist's mood; they accept the impress of his feeling more readily."

"Turner alone of European landscape painters could give his themes a wider mental horizon and what we may call the epic tone; but this was by the choice of themes in which national sentiment could be expressed or reflected, or scenes of sea and mountain made the actual theater of momentous events."

"The landscape art of China and Japan abstains from such interests; and yet it has sources of vitality which have a nearly equivalent effect. 'Just as in Chinese life, nourished by Confucian ideals, the constructive lines of the social order were, so to speak, vertical—the tie of father to son and son to father being stronger than the tie of husband to wife—so in art a similar principle of continuity prevailed. The same subjects were treated again and again. In Europe this happened also, so long as the church or the state demanded the treatment by artists of subjects answering to national or universal aspirations. But landscape subjects have never been so demanded, and the landscape art of Europe has no such standing themes as have provided masterpieces of religious or mythological painting. In China it was different. Many are the advantages of an artist bred to such traditions."

"It is a great gain for him that his subject belongs to his race, and therefore to mankind. It partakes of the universal; it has been sifted by the choice of many generations; it has struck root in the imagination of a people; and so at once he is set in

touch with the mind of his public, and can play upon a hundred associations and indefinable emotions. Again, he has to work within certain limits, and an artist is helped by limitations. For while they free him from the burdensome necessity of choosing among the vast and bewildering spectacle of the world, they concentrate his powers. The very fact that others, great and famous masters, have approached the same theme and handled it in their own way inspires him with emulation, moves him with the necessity and the desire to make the subject his own—in a word, tests his originality far more severely, and, if he is successful, disengages it far more effectively, than if he had set out on a road of his own with the deliberate quest of novelty. Thus successfully refined upon, fed and refreshed continually by new life, the depth of a subject is proved, and the varying new conceptions it evokes are like flowers upon an ancient tree."

"Wise, then, did the old Chinese painters maintain that perpetual challenge of traditional subject, even in landscape. The most conspicuous example is the group of Eight Views of Hsiao and Hsiang, eight scenes about the shores of Lake Tung-t'ing. But 'views' is really too topographical a word. Here is a list of the subjects:

"The Evening Bell from a Distant Temple."  
"Sunset Glow Over a Fishing Village."

"Fine Weather After Storm at a Lonely Mountain Town."

"Homeward-Bound Boats Off a Distant Coast."

"The Autumn Moon Over Lake Tung-t'ing."

"Wild Geese Alighting on a Sandy Plain."

"Night Rain on the Rivers Hsiao and Hsiang."

"Evening Snow on the Hills."

"These subjects are associated with the four seasons. And 'Flowers of the Four Seasons' form another favorite set of subjects, generally landscapes. . . . Add to this the constant association of certain flowers with certain trees and certain animals, of the flight of the wild geese with autumn, of the willow with the spring, to name but obvious instances, and we see how immense a part order and tradition play in Chinese landscape. . . . How free, after all, it left the individual artist, while at the same time it linked him with the common life of his countrymen, whose love of nature had been crystallized and consecrated for long generations in chosen themes."

"This infinite linking of associations, these hundred sympathies, give to Chinese landscape a cohesion, a solidarity, a human interest which prove an animating power and remove it far from triviality and shallowness. Contrast the tendency in Europe which drives painters to Holland or Spain, to Hungary or Morocco, in search of something new in local color to stimulate the jaded interest of a mostly indifferent public!"

"The great subjects of all art and poetry are commonplaces. . . . these come to all of us, but to each one with a special revelation. It is by the new and original treatment—original because profoundly felt—of matter that is fundamentally familiar, that great art comes into being."

"Let us consider one of these traditional subjects in an existing example: 'The Evening Bell from a Distant Temple,' by Mu Ch'i. A range of mountains lifts its rugged outline in the twilight, the sunken and accented against the dark, the lower parts lost in mist, among which woods emerge or melt along the uneven slopes. Somewhere among those woods on high ground, the curved roof of a temple is visible. It is just that silent hour when travelers say to themselves, 'The day is done,' and to their ears comes from a distance the expected sound of the evening bell. The subject is essentially the same as that which the poetic genius of Jean François Millet conceived in the twilight of Barbizon, at the hour when the Angelus sounds over the plain from the distant church of Chailly. Well might such a subject become traditional in Europe. Yet our foolish and petty misconceptions of originality would cause all the critics to exclaim against any painter who took up the theme again as a trespasser on Millet's property."

## Respectability

To do anything because others do it, and not because the thing is good, or kind, or honest in its own right, is to resign all moral control and captaincy upon yourself, and go posthaste to the devil with the greatest number. . . . No life can better than that of Peypys illustrate the dangers of this respectable theory of living. For what can be more uncritical than the occurrence, at a critical period and while the habits are still pliable, of such a sweeping transformation as the return of Charles the Second? Round went the whole fleet of England on the other track; and while a few tall pinies, Milton or Pen still sailed a lonely course by the stars and their own private compasses, the cock-boat, Peypys, must go about with the majority among "the stupid stargazers and the loud buzzards."

"The respectable are not led so much by any love of applause as by a positive need for countenance. The weaker and the tamer the man, the more will he require this support; and any positive quality relieves him, by just so much, of this dependence. In a dozen ways Peypys was quite strong to please himself without regard for others; but his positive qualities were not coextensive with his field of conduct, and in many parts of life he followed, with gleeful precision, in the footprints of the contemporary Mrs. Grundy. In morals, particularly, he lived by the countenance of others; felt a slight from another more keenly than a



"The Knight and Man-at-Arms," bearing Albrecht Dürer's monogram

## Dürer and the Pirated Woodcuts

An interesting story attaches to Albrecht Dürer's engravings and applies especially to those bearing Dürer's monogram, the letters A. D. linked together, that he employed to distinguish his own work from that of his imitators. In "The Art Schools of Medieval Christendom," A. C. Owen says that "Various causes probably led Dürer to adopt engraving as the vehicle of his thoughts. Public attention was being turned to the new method of drawing, which the Emperor Maximilian largely patronized, and which was yearly placing art within the reach of all persons of moderate means. The immense and increasing sale for engravings made this branch of art a more certain way of gaining a livelihood; while, at the same time, it gave, by its rapidity, free scope for an inexhaustible imagination like Dürer's. With such a reputation as Dürer possessed throughout Germany and Italy, he would probably have rapidly become wealthy from the sale of his engravings, had not fraud grown up side by side with the new invention. Marc Antonio, the most able engraver in Italy, copied Dürer's woodcuts so perfectly, that it became impossible to distinguish these from the originals; and by the sale of his own impressions made large sums of money on Dürer's reputation. Foreign governments gave little or no protection against this system; and the only promise which Dürer could extract from the Venetians, was that his monogram should not appear in the pirated woodcuts."

"The earliest engravings bearing Dürer's monogram are the series of sixteen on the Revelation, dated 1511—wonderful in their imaginative power, wild and weird, and impossible to describe, even if we had space to do so. . . . In the same year were published the twelve engravings of the 'Great Passions,' and also the series of thirty-seven, called the 'Little Passions,' but really representing the history of the Redemption, from the Fall to the Resurrection Day. These have been well known in England, having been printed in a popular form, with letterpress from Scripture, from a set which the British Museum possesses."

## Hazlitt Meets Wordsworth

"The next day Wordsworth arrived from Bristol at Coleridge's cottage," William Hazlitt writes. "I think I see him now. He answered in some degree to his friend's description of him, but was more gaunt and Don Quixote-like. He was quaintly dressed (according to the costume of that unconfined period) in a brown fustian jacket and striped pantaloons. There was something of a roll, a lounge in his gait, not unlike his own 'Peter Bell.' There was a severe, worn

meanness in himself; and then first repented when he was found out. . . . A rule of life which should make a man rudely virtuous, following right in good report and ill report, was foolishness and a stumblingblock to Peypys. He was much thrown across the Friends; and nothing can be more instructive than his attitude toward these most interesting people of that age. I have mentioned how he conversed with one as he rode; when he saw some brought from a meeting under arrest, 'I would to God,' said he, 'they would either conform, or be more wise and not be caught'; and to a Quaker in his own office he extended a timid though effectual protection. Meanwhile there was growing up next door to him that beautiful nature, William Pen. It is odd that Peypys condemned him for a fop. . . . But the cream of the story is when Pen publishes his 'Sandy Foundation Shaken,' and Peypys has it read aloud by his wife. 'I find it,' he says, 'so well written, I think, it is too good for him ever to have written it; and it is a serious sort of book, and not fit for everybody to read.' Nothing is more gallant to the merely respectable than to be brought in contact with religious ardor. Peypys had his own foundation, sandy enough, but dear to him for political considerations, and he would read the book with true uneasiness of spirit; for conceive the blow if Pen should happen to convert him! . . . The respectability of Peypys was deeply grained. He had no idea of truth except for the Diary. He has no care that a thing shall be, if it but appears; gives out that he has inherited a good estate, when he has seemingly got nothing but a law-suit; and is pleased to be thought liberal when he knows that he has been mean. He is conscientiously ostentatious. I say conscientiously, with reason. He could never have been taken for a fop, like Pen, but arrayed himself in a manner nicely suitable to his position. For long he hesitated to assume the famous periwig; for a public man should travel gravely with the fashions, not foppishly before, nor doddily behind, the central movement of his age. For long he durst not keep a carriage; that, in his circumstance, would have been improper; but a time comes, with the growth of his fortune, when the propriety has shifted to the other side, and he is 'ashamed to be seen in a hackney.' Peypys talked about being 'a Quaker or some very melancholy thing'; for my part, I can imagine nothing so melancholy, because nothing half so silly, as to be concerned about such problems. But so respectability and the duties of society burden their poor devotees; and what seems at first the very primrose path proves difficult and thorny like the rest. And the time comes to Peypys, as to all the merely respectable, when he must not only order his pleasure, but even clip his virtuous movement, to the public patter of the age."—R. L. Stevenson.

## Speech

Speech is but broken light upon the depth Of the unspoken. —George Eliot.

## Room for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR every act of daily living there is just the right place. In these days when towns and cities seem so crowded one needs more than ever to prove this by knowing. Many a person who makes this statement, however, thinks of some place on earth that he can see with his human eyes, instead of understanding that man really lives in Mind, not in any material body, house, or world. In this Mind which is God, without limits of any sort, there is plenty of room to think and act rightly. To dwell wholly there is the only way of true freedom and happiness. Mind is the one right place in which man forever belongs. Here alone can he carry on all of his actual, spiritual work. From Mind his real experience can never be separated.

When Isaac pitched his tent in the valley of Gerar to dwell there and started to dig wells of water, at once the herdmen of Gerar strove with his herdmen, saying, "The water is ours." In other words the people of this land thought, as in many a case today, that there was no room in that valley for strangers. It was only when Isaac did his work fully and found enough wells of springing water for all that he could say, "For now the Lord hath made room for us, and we shall be fruitful in the land." With patient joy he had set to work to know his right place and to be blessed of God for being there. Thus he proved that good is boundless and not limited to any one special spot.

Unless one sees the divine idea which this story sets forth, one may think of Isaac's well-digging as showing merely how strife may be settled peaceably by the moving on to an unclaimed location. Isaac, however, was constantly depending on God for guidance. He knew indeed that his whole place of living was in infinite Principle, and as he knew this he found it manifest in just the way that those with him could understand. Instead of outlining humanly just what plot of ground was theirs he was ever ready to be active as wisdom revealed what was best to him. The "Fear not, for I am with thee" of God made him sure of where in all his true being he dwelt and was bound to prosper unconfined by any material sense of things. For this I AM of which he was ever conscious was certainly infinite Mind, not matter. By reasoning in accord with divine intelligence, Isaac was simply abiding in and with God in his daily thinking. Thus he was positive that the one spiritual consciousness was broad enough for his prayerful living always.

How foolish is the belief that there is not room enough for man's action of every kind! Shelter, clothing, food, and work, the so-called necessities of life, one and all they are mental concepts. To have and enjoy the fullness of the right concept one must know what God knows. Instead of supposing friction or difficulty or surplus or lack, God conceives only of the spiritual idea in changeless harmony. This idea has its sole dwelling-place and working-place in Spirit. Here it is fed, clothed, sheltered, and kept alert by divine Love. As the practice or practical operation of Spirit it has all the room there is in which to unfold. Infinite consciousness is indeed infinite and is the only satisfactory place for living and working.

In the divine Mind there is, of course, no room for trouble. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 339 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Since God is All, there is no room for His unlikeness. God, Spirit, alone created all, and called it good. Therefore evil, being contrary to good, is unreal, and cannot be the product of God." In fact there is no room in Spirit for any such hampering belief as an overcrowding of industry or of housing conditions. The real man in the likeness of God is housed and employed by divine intelligence. As the thought of the world at large on this subject expands it must inevitably be found that there is plenty for all doing and living. Busy construction is bound to take the place of any sense of destruction since Mind's infinity ceaselessly unfolds. Really it never could be interfered with. Thus in the true consciousness there is room only for stable joy and never for any fear of limitation.

The belief of lack of room often claims to present itself in connection with well-being of any sort just as in the problems of housing and industry. Mrs. Eddy saw this clearly when in her poem, "Christ and Christmas" (stanza 9), she wrote:

"Forever present, bounteous, free,  
Christ comes in gloom;  
And aye, with grace towards you and me,  
For health makes room."

Since true health is simply spiritual wholeness of action, it is indeed important to know that for it God constantly provides infinity of place. In the divine Mind there is plenty of room for every true function of man. Of course the true function is the activity or idea of Spirit, entirely apart from any human sense of things. This spiritual idea is going on freely here and now in the infinite space of Mind.

Thus the student of Christian Science who knows that in Mind there is room for all right activity is thinking of spiritual cause and spiritual effect, rather than of any mortal counterfeits. The manifestation for which there is room is just as infinite as its cause is infinite. Perfect idea, which is the reality, is located already with absolute satisfaction in perfect consciousness. Just to know this is good. The

very knowing of it, however, brings about invariably an adjustment of the human sense of place and room more to the divine standard, through the disappearance of the beliefs of limitation and crowding. There could not possibly be anything larger than the infinity of Mind. Idea could never exceed the capacity of the Principle, in which it dwells. Clearly then the way for daily practice is to know that divine intelligence is ever producing exactly the right amount of activity for its infinite capacity—and this right amount is thus necessarily infinite.

## A November Sunset

We had a remarkable sunset one day last November. I was walking in a meadow, the source of a small brook, when the sun, at last just before setting after a cold gray day, reached a clear stratum in the horizon, and the softest, brightest morning sunlight fell on the dry grass and on the stems of the trees on the opposite horizon, and on the leaves of the shrub-oaks on the hillside, while our shadows stretched long over the meadow eastward, as if we were the only notes in its beams. It was such a light as we could not have imagined a moment before and the air also was so warm and serene that nothing was wanting to make a paradise of that meadow. When we reflected that this was not a solitary phenomenon, never to happen again, but that it would happen forever and ever an infinite number of evenings, and cheer and reassure the latest child that walked there, it was more glorious still.

The sun sets on some retired meadow where no house is visible with all the glory and splendor that it lavishes on cities, and perchance as it has never set before, where there is but a solitary marsh-hawk to have his wings gilded by it, or only a musquash looks out from his cabin, and there is some little black-veined brook in the midst of the marsh, just beginning to meander, winding slowly round a stump. We walked in so pure and so bright a light, gliding the withered leaves so softly and serenely bright. I thought that I had never bathed in such a golden flood, without a ripple or a murmur to it. The west side of every wood and rising ground gleamed like the boundary of Elysium, and the sun on our backs seemed like a gentle herdsman driving us home at evening. —Thoreau.

## Ourselves Are Great

When the high heart we magnify,  
And the sure vision celebrate,  
And worship greatness passing by,  
Ourselves are great.  
—From the play, "Abraham Lincoln," by John Drinkwater.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Breathing Time

IT WAS said of the Upper Chamber, in the British Parliament, by a famous humorist, that, during the Napoleonic era,

The House of Lords throughout the war  
Did nothing in particular,  
And did it very well.

During the debates upon the present Treaty of Peace, the Senate has succeeded in doing nothing in particular, though it must be left to the country to decide whether it has done it very well. Of course there will be those who will question whether having hung up the Treaty, it can be classed as having done nothing in particular. Still, when, after months of debate, the Senate adjourned sine die, with the Treaty still unratified, and the war still technically going on, it can scarcely be argued that it has effected anything in particular.

Now in the impasse into which the question has drifted, the last vote of the Senate was perhaps the wisest it could have given. In the heated atmosphere of Wednesday night, it was not likely that if something particular had been effected, it would have been effected very well. The days intervening before the new Congress meets will give the members of the Senate time to reconsider their position, and to consult with their constituents, and it can hardly be doubted that this will be the best thing for all concerned. Mr. Wilson is reported to have said that he was of the opinion that a little consultation between the senators and their constituents would be endowed with a most valuable educative force, at the present moment; and it may be that Mr. Wilson will prove to have estimated the situation most correctly in that phrase, if it was actually uttered by him.

To attempt to estimate public opinion in a country so vast as the United States is always difficult, and frequently an impertinence. At the same time no one will probably make either of these adjectives applicable to himself in expressing the pious opinion that the country is most anxious to see a treaty signed, and particularly to feel that that treaty is of a nature which will fulfill its undertakings to its allies during the great war. What those undertakings are it would be difficult to set forth in a paragraph, but it cannot be too often insisted upon that when the President of the United States went to Europe to represent his country at the Paris Conference, he was received with special distinction and cordiality, quite apart from any admiration intended for him as a man, as the spokesman of the great western Republic. Any one who chanced to be in Europe, in those days, and who was in a position to learn the feelings not only of the man in the street, not only of the House of Commons and government officials, but of the men actually responsible for the guidance of national affairs, could scarcely have failed to discover that there was an altogether extraordinary unanimity of determination to accept Mr. Wilson as the representative of the States, and to go, in every way, as far as was possible in accepting the desires of that country as expressed by him.

This was because the peoples of Europe had recognized that the United States had come out of its retirement, and had sacrificed its traditional policy, in the effort to be of use to mankind, by maintaining, in the words of Mr. Wilson himself, a world safe for democracy. In a sort of way the European powers were aware that the quarrel in Europe was peculiarly their own. They might, it is true, have argued from this that the settlement was peculiarly their own. Fortunately that was not the point of view they took. A great wave of altruism, largely emotional perhaps, sometimes distinctly artificial, had swept around the globe. But for the most part the men and women of all races, whether white, or yellow, or black, had reached a point when they did desire that the sacrifices of the war should not be in vain, and were intent in preventing the very possibility of the failure indicated by Lord Grey, when he declared, at the very beginning of the struggle, that if this war were not a war to prevent war, it would be the disaster of the ages.

It was in this spirit that Mr. Wilson was everywhere received, and it must be recorded that it is with extraordinary amazement that the peoples of Europe now learn, from certain sources in America, that they should have known that the President of the United States did not represent the United States, and should have been cautious in making a treaty with him. As a matter of fact the peoples of Europe did probably recognize, certainly the more educated elements in them did, that the Senate of the United States was together with the President the treaty-making body of the country. But when Mr. Wilson sailed from the United States as the representative of the United States it no more occurred to the peoples of Europe to be guilty of the discourtesy, to say the least, of questioning the President's powers, than of questioning the good faith of the Senate which registered no motion of disapproval. That the Senate would carefully consider any treaty it was called upon to ratify was accepted as just as natural as that the Parliament in London, the Chambers in Paris, or the governing bodies of the other countries which were parties to the negotiations, should do this. The question, therefore, of the moment is not whether the Senate has exercised a legitimate process of amendment, but whether it has nullified the great document, which has already been ratified by the European powers, and so taken the United States out of the orbit of its alliances. Mr. Lodge would, no doubt, declare that the reservations were legitimate in particular and in scope; Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, is of opinion that they constitute a nullification. The difficulty, of course, is that the Treaty contains undertakings which it is particularly difficult for any self-respecting body to accept. Such undertakings, for example, are those contained in the clauses with regard to Shantung. It is argued that these clauses, having been accepted by

the delegates of the United States, their ratification becomes a mere question of good faith. At the same time it is going to be extremely difficult for any person who judges questions as a matter of Principle, to decide how good faith is to be kept with the Treaty delegates in Paris, and not to be broken with the forty millions of people in the Shantung peninsula.

It is precisely because the question of the Treaty is not so simple or so easily disposed of that the adjournment, which has just taken place, may be more than ordinarily fortunate. It is true that the delay in the decision is having terrible effects financially in Europe and physically in the Near East, and for this reason it is a great deal more than merely important, that a conclusion should be arrived at. At the same time that a sound conclusion could have been arrived at, amidst the heated passions which have been manifested, in Washington, for weeks past, and which have been making compromise, in any sense, an impossibility, was not for a moment to be expected. The adjournment is, therefore, probably the most fortunate incident which has occurred for weeks past. Advantage of it should be taken, at once, to reach an agreement which, whilst establishing the good faith of the United States toward its allies, shall not demand that it shall sacrifice any ethical position, such as is incurred in the demand for justice to Shantung.

### Switzerland and the League of Nations

THE current issue of The Round Table draws attention to a very interesting point concerning Switzerland and the League of Nations, arising out of the historic determination of the little Republic to recognize no status for herself but one of the most complete neutrality. As the writer of the article very justly points out, it is difficult to exaggerate the stress laid by the Swiss people on the maintenance of this policy, and the extent to which it has come to be regarded by them as the very foundation upon which the superstructure of state is reared.

For more than a hundred years, moreover, Europe as a whole has very strongly indorsed this view, and has been ready, at all times, to recognize the great international advantage which flowed from the maintenance of Swiss neutrality. It is true that, on more than one occasion, during the great war, the oft-repeated threat of a German violation seemed likely to be translated into action. There were times, in the latter part of 1917, for instance, when "certain German concentrations behind Lake Constance" caused the Swiss to remember with no little apprehension the statement made by the notorious renegade, Colonel Egli, during his trial at Zürich, that, in the event of a German invasion of Switzerland, the German forces "could be at Lucerne the same night." Even Germany, however, respected the neutrality of Switzerland, in theory at any rate, and was careful to do nothing likely to force the Swiss to extreme measures.

Then again, the last five years have, on the whole, demonstrated the value to the rest of the world of maintaining Swiss neutrality. There were, of course, periods during the war when the neutrality of Switzerland, or, at any rate, of certain parts of Switzerland, in anything but theory, might have been very seriously questioned. The more, however, the tremendous nature of the struggle is appreciated, and the extraordinary nature of the German propaganda is understood, the less inclined are those endeavoring to form a just estimate of the situation to judge Switzerland too harshly. As time goes on, there is a disposition to make every allowance for the great difficulties presented by the untiring labors of the German propagandist, and to remember only the splendid work of alleviation carried on by Switzerland, almost from the first day of the war to the last.

If, however, the past five years have convinced the world of the value of Swiss neutrality, they have convinced Switzerland still more. If she joined the League of Nations, as now constituted, she would, unless some special provision were made for her, be obliged to abandon this neutrality and to hold herself ready, with the other nations of the League, to enforce the League's decisions. No one could feel surprised, therefore, if Switzerland should hesitate. Nevertheless, there are few, it may be ventured, who consider the situation, but will be convinced that a decision on the part of Switzerland not to join the League would be a very serious loss to the cause of progress. The Swiss statesman has had a very practical experience, on a small scale, in carrying out that very work of unification which the League of Nations will have to carry out on a large scale. The Swiss Republic is, in fact, a model league of nations, and a standing illustration of how people of different race, language, and creed can unite, in the most intimate way possible, for the attainment of a much desired purpose.

### Decline in Exchange Rates

FROM all the indications, industrial conditions throughout Europe are rapidly approaching a point where early remedial action will be necessary. The story is told in the drastic decline in foreign exchange rates. Sterling, francs, marks, and kronen have reached, this week, the lowest points in history. The depreciation during the last few months has been so great as to make it practically prohibitive for European nations to make purchases of any kind in the United States, however much commodities of all kinds may be needed. This situation means deprivation and hardship for Europeans, and eventually business depression in the United States, unless speedy action shall be taken to prevent such a result.

The reason, as all business men know, is that for a long time trade balances have been running strongly in favor of the United States. Europe has been buying more in the United States than she has been able to sell to this republic. The nations of Europe have been handicapped by the lack of raw materials used in manufacture, and these cannot be purchased without credits.

There has been a great deal of talk about the extension of further credits by the United States, and some

credits have been extended recently, but they scarcely amount to the proverbial drop in the bucket, compared with the amounts needed to place the peoples of Europe on their economic feet. Credits of enormous proportions must be obtained somewhere, somehow, before anything can be done to restore the commerce and industry of Europe to normal proportions. Business at the present time in the United States is exceedingly active. Many people are making money and spending it lavishly. But this sort of thing cannot go on much longer if the European nations are not cared for. Exports from the United States are liable to come to a sudden halt, for Europeans will soon be unable to pay for goods purchased here, with the high prices prevailing, the high transportation costs, and the tremendously high exchange rates. When an eminent European economist, a few months ago, predicted that eventually a pound sterling would be worth only \$4, few people believed him. His prediction was more than fulfilled this week. France has been paying 100 per cent premium on New York exchange, and the German mark and the Austrian kronen have declined almost to the vanishing point.

It has been proposed that a conference of American and European bankers be held at some neutral place in Europe, preferably The Hague, where the international financial question of the hour may be studied and discussed, and as a result of which recommendations may be made to the various governments seeking a solution of the problem. The question is one which calls for the very best thought that can be given to it, and there is no time to be lost in getting to work upon it. Matters have come to such a pass in Europe that speedy action is imperative, if serious results throughout the world are to be avoided. There is, however, no doubt that the need can be met.

### Tabloid Energy

FOR some people there is always a mild sort of amusement in speculation as to how the world would get along if it should be suddenly deprived of this or that commodity which has come to be regarded as a necessary staple. They go farther into the matter, of course, than the little girl who, on being asked as to what she would do if a sudden exhaustion of the world's coal supply should make it necessary to do away with the kitchen range, replied, with easy confidence, "We'd have to use the gas stove, I suppose." They go far enough, indeed, to consider a staple in all its forms and uses, remembering, what the little girl forgot or did not know, that gas stoves and electric lamps and heaters go back to coal as surely, although not quite so directly, as the kitchen range. And just as such persons turn the sugar shortage to good account by wondering whether earth's millions of today, if deprived altogether of the product of the modern refineries, would depend upon chemists to meet their need or would turn back to bees and the ancient dependence upon honey, so they also find in the strike of the coal miners a new reason for guessing whether a coalless world would be able to carry on. Speculation of such a kind has, at least, this much to commend it, that it cultivates a broad appreciation of the intimate participation of coal in all the activities of civilization. To say offhand, "Of course, coal is fuel," leaves still a world of meaning unexpressed. It would be more significant to speak of a lump of coal as an energy-tablet, a handy package of potency, capable of being shipped with comparative ease to any part of the world, and ready to deliver its content there in the form of either heat or power, granted only the application of a bit of fire and certain mechanical devices such as man stands ready to provide.

Such as man stands ready to provide? Yes—well, that is to say, if he can get other coal to help him. For the necessary devices, like stoves, furnaces, boilers, and engines, are all founded on iron, and to get the iron, man asks for coal in the form of coke. Iron, itself one of the great fundamentals of world activity, has been pressed into service everywhere in order that the stored-up energy of coal might be used, yet the coal was ahead of the iron, more nearly primal in man's service. Back of all the countless machines for generating and applying power, is coal. Even where the source of energy transmitted by and to machinery is falling water or exploding oil-vapor, the machinery itself, in the sense that its base is iron, goes back to coal.

Small wonder, then, that the prospect of a coalless world appears to speculative thinkers a problem, or that those of us who are less speculative and perhaps more practical feel a sense of relief when a miners' strike, threatened as a greeting to winter, after all gives promise of settlement. For a strike that should stop the mining of coal in the United States would be a stoppage of what is, in normal times, more than one-third of the whole world's supply, while, at the present time, with the European mines either dismantled or ill-supplied with labor, the demand upon the United States sources is relatively much heavier than usual. Ordinarily this country works its coal mines relatively less than other great producing countries. Great Britain, whose production is second to that of the United States, and about one-fourth of the world's total, has only about 3 per cent of the world deposits, as against 52 per cent for the United States. Germany, which in normal pre-war times produces about one-fifth of the world's supply, has only 6 per cent of the deposits. No other country, in modern times, has ever come anywhere near these three leaders in the amount of their coal production. Yet there are other countries that have great deposits of coal waiting to be used. Canada has about 17 per cent of the world's deposits, and China about 13 per cent, yet neither has so far produced more than about 1 per cent of the total output. France has lost almost one-half of her annual production of coal through the destruction of her mines in the war, and some say that five years must pass before these mines can be again made to contribute their share of what the world uses. France, meanwhile, must import more heavily. Yet Great Britain, whence France has in the past obtained her outside fuel, has far less than usual to export, owing to war's demands and the labor shortage. Germany has been able to turn over to France less than half the amount of coal originally stipulated in the Peace Treaty. No

protracted strike in the United States is needed to give emphasis to the world's dependence at this juncture upon the American mines. At times like this, speculation as to what the world would do without coal is altogether more welcome than any experimentation in that direction.

### Notes and Comments

AN EXHIBITION which must have made all beholders joyfully realize that the war is certainly a thing of the past has been held at the Printemps this autumn. Everything that Lyons can do in the rarest tissues, the most beautiful colors, has been shown in the big Paris store. The softest of silks, brocades of gold and silver, tissues the color of dawn, fit for queens and every Cinderella turned Princess. The like of these stuffs has not been seen in the land since first the looms fell idle and the silk factories were given up to the making of shells.

CITIZENS of New York, such of them as visited the exhibition of relics collected by the New York Historical Society, have been surprised, as well as interested, to see the marble statue of William Pitt which used to stand at the meeting of Wall Street and William Street. Appreciative New Yorkers, recognizing the friendly attitude of Lord Chatham toward the American colonies, raised the statue in his honor on September 7, 1770; but it is no longer the statue that it once was. The British soldiery found it when they occupied the city six years later, and when some of them had finished expressing their opinion of Lord Chatham's friendly attitude, his statue had lost its head, its arms, and one of its feet. So it comes down to the twentieth century, perhaps after all a more impressive memorial for the damage that the soldiers did to it. Perhaps, also, it will suggest the idea of a new and modern statue to Pitt.

The second reading of the War Emergency Laws (Continuance) Bill, though passed in the House of Commons by a large majority, evoked strong protests during debate. The feeling grows that the British "Dora" has quite outstayed her welcome; and to entertain her for another year puts hospitality to the severest test. The present bill, however, on close examination, is seen to allow for the dropping of a long list of the harassing provisions which considerations of safety rendered temporarily needful. So it seems probable that "Dora" will remain for the present, with a duly circumscribed range of action. But she may expect her congé the first moment that circumstances permit.

NATURALLY there was unusual interest in the courtroom of the Jefferson Market Court, in New York City, when a woman magistrate presided, the other day, over her first session. A woman judge is a new thing in judicial procedure; and a description of the scene shows that many of those who gathered to look on or participate, or because they could not help themselves, had their doubts that the law would be administered as effectively as by a magistrate of the sterner sex. The newspaper camera took a photograph; the first case was called, and the existence of a woman magistrate in the everyday life of the chief American city had become an accomplished fact. What is most important, it became, as the session went on, an accomplished fact that stood beyond criticism, and the new magistrate fulfilled the qualifications set down by Socrates when he wrote: "Four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially."

THE part that medals have played in British history is suggested by the fact that the monograph which Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven has written on "British Naval Medals" alone, and which is soon to be published, will run to some 500 folio pages and describe about 900 commemorative medals, naval rewards, war medals, and similar tokens. The book goes back to the beginnings of the Royal Navy, and is the result of an exhaustive search of private and public collections. Two other books are promised for the future, one devoted to French, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese medals, and the other to the remaining maritime states of Europe and to America. In this third volume the author, who evidently means to clean up the subject of naval medals, will include the ancient Greek and Roman coins struck in commemoration of naval events. A collector himself, it is a safe guess that few authors are having a better time than Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven.

CAN anybody today tell what was the tune of "Row wel ye Mariners"? Time was when it was popular, and perhaps somewhere there remains something to tell how it was sung; but to the bibliographers and amateurs of early English literature and song it is a "lost ballad." It comes to notice in connection with the sale, in London, of the famous Britwell Court collection of early English literature. Many an old English ballad carries the information that it should be sung to this forgotten tune, as in the case of "A Warning to London by the Fall of Antwerp," to the tune of "Row wel ye Mariners." "A Warning to London" was printed probably in the sixteenth century, and the readers were expected to be able to pipe up the familiar "Row wel" without hesitation. But no hint of how they would sing it has come down to recent times. The fact indicates how many must have been the publications that have vanished beyond the reach of future collectors.

THE sale has been taking place at the Rue Drouot of the furniture used by the British plenipotentiaries at the Paris Peace Conference. It was a quiet sale, and nothing in the very least remarkable was given in the way of prices. Mr. Balfour's desk only fetched 2350 francs, and a couch covered in blue leather 1000 francs. A large armchair which is said to have been Mr. Balfour's favorite resting place was bought for 1370 francs, while two copies of Fragonard which adorned the walls of his sitting-room went for 90 francs. Quite apart from any consideration due to historic furniture, the prices were extraordinarily low, when one thinks of the excessive prices charged in these days for the merest stick.